

NOVEMBER, 1918

THE

Vol. XIII, No. 5

THE ROTARIAN

The Magazine of Service



No Terms with Evil

To serve mankind, the Master came;
And in this service gave that life
Which, to the world, has been a flame—
A gleaming torch thru bitter strife.

To slave mankind, the Devil came
And whispered in the Master's ears,
And tempted Him with tales of fame
And riches, power, easy years.

With vision true, uplifted, clear,
The Master pierced the lying lure.
No veiled or subtle selfish fear
Could swerve Him from His purpose pure.

No terms with Evil would he make
But to the end the battle fought.
Shall we, his followers, dare to take
The easy road He never sought?

— Philip R. Kellar.



Sunlight and a Plunge—

Through the doorway leading to the Turkish Baths and plunge of Hotel McAlpin, you catch a ray of sunlight and a suggestion of the world outside.

Because this plunge, unlike others, is on the roof of the Hotel, instead of in the basement.

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On your next visit to New York, try the welcome of Hotel McAlpin. Put an ® after your name in the register and leave the rest to the management of the hotel.

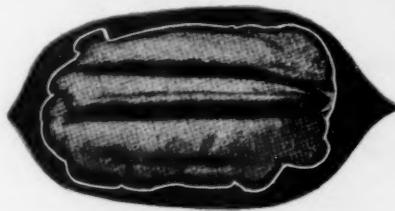
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THE ROTARIAN publishes authorized notices and articles regarding the activities of the Association, its board of directors, conventions, committees, etc. In other respects it is a magazine for business men and the directors of the Association do not assume responsibility for the opinions expressed by the authors of the different articles unless such responsibility is explicitly assumed. Articles not specifically copyrighted may be reprinted if proper credit is given.

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International Association of Rotary Clubs

Is an organization of the Rotary clubs in over 400 of the principal cities of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, China and Uruguay with headquarters at 910 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The name is sometimes abbreviated to I. A. of R. C.

Objects of the I. A. of R. C.

First: To encourage, promote and supervise the organization of Rotary Clubs in all commercial centers throughout the world.

Second: To co-ordinate, standardize and generally direct the work and activities, other than local activities, of all affiliating Rotary Clubs.

Third: To encourage and foster, through its own activities and through the medium of affiliating Rotary Clubs:

- (a) High ethical standards in business and professions.
- (b) The ideal of *service* as the basis of all worthy enterprise.
- (c) The active interest of every Rotarian in the civic, commercial, social and moral welfare of his community.
- (d) The development of a broad acquaintanceship as an opportunity for service as well as an aid to success.
- (e) The interchange of ideas and of business methods as a means of increasing the efficiency and usefulness of Rotarians.
- (f) The recognition of the worthiness of all legitimate occupations and the dignifying of the occupation of each Rotarian as affording him an opportunity to serve society.

Fourth: To create, adopt and preserve an emblem, badge, or other insignia of International Rotary for the exclusive use and benefit of all Rotarians.

The Rotary Club

Meets once each week for luncheon or dinner.

Membership is formed on the unique plan of one active and representative man from each line of business and profession in the city.

Excerpts from Audit Bureau of Circulations
Auditor's Report

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A complete analysis, including all essential facts pertaining to the above circulation, is embodied in the detailed Audit Report issued by the Audit Bureau of Circulations. Copies may be had on application to the office of the above publication.

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42,000 Copies of this Issue were Printed

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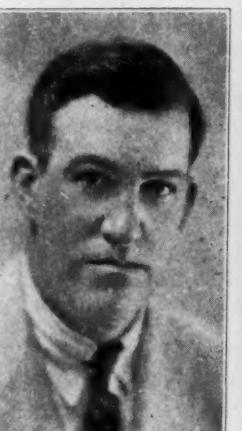
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Vol. XIII

NOVEMBER, 1918

No. 5

Home Folks Call on Boys at Front

Rotarians Start Something New—Motion Picture Letters to the Soldiers

By Paul P. Foster

THE OLD city of Salem, Massachusetts, certainly put one over on the rest of the world last June when two thousand of its citizens got together and had motion pictures of themselves made for the Salem soldier boys in France. This unique stunt originated in the mind of a Rotarian, Dr. William F. Strangman, and the Salem Rotary Club took charge of the motion picture "letter" and started it off for France.

Just think of getting together on the old town Common all the relatives of the boys who had enlisted and then marching these people past a motion picture camera which recorded every smiling face and waving hand. Every mother, wife, father, brother, sister and sweetheart was in that line and all looked their prettiest for the sake of their soldier relatives over there.

This is how it happened. The Rotary Club of Salem wanted to do something special for the Salem boys in France. The members suggested various schemes, but Dr. Strangman's was the one that hit the bull's eye.

"Let's send the boys a motion picture letter," said the Doctor, "a sort of movie memento of the folks at home. All we need to do is to get

the addresses of the relatives of the boys and send them a circular letter telling them to be on Salem Common a certain Sunday afternoon. Then we'll get a motion picture man to make their pictures and have the reel sent on to France. Think how tickled the boys will be to see all their folks show up on the screen."

Every live Rotarian knows a unique idea when he sees it and the more the club members thought this one over the more they began to realize its extraordinary possibilities. And it certainly did make a hit with the Salem people. In spite of the fact that there was a heavy rain on the morning of the Sunday set for the parade, two thousand duly tagged relatives turned out and the whole town lined the sides of Salem's wide Common to witness the sight.

The relatives were separated into divisions, corresponding to the four Salem companies of the 101st Field Artillery. Each division was headed by the relatives of the officers of each company. Marching to the music of the Salem Boy Scout Band, the line came on six deep toward a low platform in the center of the Common, where it divided and flowed past. On this

platform were the motion picture camera and operator, Dr. Strangman and another Rotarian or two, who directed the paraders thru megaphones and put pep into the marchers as they approached the clicking camera. But there was little need of coaching, for everybody in line, from grandfather down, was anxious to look as happy and enthusiastic as if he were actually just about to greet his own soldier boy.

The Salem Evening News reporter who described the affair called it "the most unique event Salem Common has ever seen," and he was right, for Salem people are talking about it yet and wondering what their boys will say when they see the living pictures of their home folks in the Y. M. C. A. huts overseas.

The pictures were shown to crowded houses for a week in the theaters of Salem and Lynn. Then the two reels were turned over to the Community Motion Picture Bureau, Masonic Hall Building, New York City, which has the job of providing motion picture entertainment for all soldiers in the United States and abroad—just now, about four thousand shows a week—a year from now no one knows how many there will be.



A few Calgary "war babies," children of soldiers at the front, born since the war started. Many of their fathers will see them for the first time when the "movies" taken by the Rotary Club of Calgary, September 19, are sent to the Y. M. C. A. huts in France.



Taking "movies" on Salem (Mass.) Common, of relatives of Salem soldiers in France. The films, taken by the Rotary Club, will be shown to the soldiers under direction of the Community Motion Picture Bureau

The Community Motion Picture Bureau took the two reels of films that make up Salem's precious "movie letter" and shipped them overseas to its Paris office where they will be loaded aboard one of the Bureau's many Ford delivery cars and carried right up to the Y. M. C. A. entertainment hut nearest to the four Salem companies in the 101st Field Artillery. Imagine what the boys will do when they see these pictures for the first time! And if there are many boys who miss the first showing they will have their turn later, for the reels will be kept on hand at the Y. M. C. A. huts and put in the projection apparatus just as often as the boys want to see them.

Example for Other Cities

Ever since the war started the Community Motion Picture Bureau has been selecting and furnishing motion pictures to the soldiers, so by this time it is in a position to know just what the men like the most. The executives and the editorial staff of the Bureau say that in all their long experience they never conceived, imagined or heard of anything in the motion picture line that will please the boys at the front so much as these real live personal pictures of their own folks in the familiar setting of the old town square.

The Community Motion Picture Bureau is so anxious to have other towns and cities follow the example of Salem that it wants to do everything possible to get similar motion picture letters of the home folks across to the boys in France. The Bureau is ready to aid any community, Rotary Club or other civic organization that wishes to have such pictures made and wherever possible it will supply the necessary camera, films and photographer at actual cost.

It should be said that the plan is feasible only in communities like Salem where a large number of men enlisted together as a unit and are still stationed together. In Salem the addresses of the relatives of the men were obtained from the Ladies' Auxiliary; local Red Cross Chapters also often possess the addresses of soldiers' relatives.

A long article might be written about the work of the Community Motion Picture Bureau, but this is not the place for it. It is only fair to say, however, that the Bureau was established for some years before the war began and when the plans for the new training camps developed, it offered its services to the War and Navy Departments without profit. The offer was accepted and the Bureau was given charge of all

the motion picture activities of the Y. M. C. A. and of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments.

The Bureau is giving three million men a chance to see the best motion pictures two or three times a week and oftener, without charge. The men may be in the great cantonments in America, on the transports, up near the front in France, in Siberia or even at Archangel in Northern European Russia—they get their motion pictures just the same. Clean comedy, slapstick and burlesque, good red-blooded outdoor pictures, quiet, domestic dramas that remind them of home—nothing is so effective in resting the boys after a long day of drilling or work in the trenches.

When a Y. M. C. A. man asked a fighting Colonel what he could do to help the men in his regiment, the Colonel replied, "I want three things; some motion pictures, then more motion pictures, and then some more motion pictures. The motion pictures give the men relaxation and mental rest. They forget their troubles and it makes them better fighters."

But this article started out to tell about a great big unique Rotarian idea—living pictures of the folks at home marching toward the bandstand of the old town common—all for a live composite letter to their boys overseas. Imagine what boys over there from other communities will say when they hear the fortunate Salem soldiers tell about seeing their home folks on the

screen! How many other Rotary Clubs will line up with Salem to give their boys overseas the most unique souvenir of the home town that they can possibly send them?

By Joe F. Price

CANADA has been in the war now for over four years. Many of the first men to leave are still on the firing line and they have not seen home since that eventful day in August, 1914, when they rallied to the call of the Mother Land.

But sometime this winter these boys will have home brought close to them, when their loved ones will visit them via the movies in some Red Triangle hut back of the firing lines in France. At least the boys who hail from Calgary, Alberta, will.

It was a Rotary "stunt." We haven't yet been able to discover the man whose brain gave birth to the idea; some say that he was clever enough to borrow it from the Salem (Massachusetts) Rotary Club. But we do know that at the first weekly luncheon in September, Ernie Richardson got up with a suspiciously long looking document in his hand and before we knew what had happened every man jack of us was down on a committee with a specific duty to perform. And the date of our doing it was scheduled for Wednesday, September 19.

The Club's Biggest "Stunt"

The executive committee, apparently, had plotted it all out beforehand and had picked upon Ernie to boss the whole show because he was used to doing big things—he is the manager of the exhibition and has a reputation as long as your arm in these parts and others.

The Rotary Club was to do its biggest stunt. It was to send over to France the families of Calgary boys. As the shipping accommodation was somewhat limited it was decided to send these families over in a motion picture film.

It listened big—and it was big.

Now film negatives are rather scarce in this part of Canada so the club ordered Bill Marshall, secretary of the club and the representative of the film industry in the club, to tie himself down to Chicago and get the necessary stuff. In the meantime the plans went ahead apace. Tuesday, September 18, luncheon day, arrived and no Bill Marshall. The wires were warmed up and that evening a reply came: "Worry not, Little Ones, I'll be there with the goods."

Bill arrived Wednesday (Continued on page 226)



Refreshment Committee of Calgary (Alta.) Rotary Club, tired but happy at the end of a perfect day, when motion pictures of several thousand relatives of soldiers were taken to be sent to the boys at the front. These men served 12,000 ice cream cones, 10,000 drinks of grape cider, and 5,000 currant buns at the picnic for the soldiers' relatives.

Employers' Duty to Crippled Heroes

By Arthur J. Westermayer, LL. M.

WHILE the magnitude of the war appeals to our imagination, and the really phenomenal things already accomplished give a patriotic thrill, it is in the little known, but exceedingly important details one really finds the thoroness with which this war, unlike our other wars, is being waged. And right here, too, we find the moral and spiritual difference between this war and others.

Until recently, it was not generally known that one of the best organized of American activities is the salvage station in France. Here is an establishment at once practical and comprehensive, consisting of a building that covers more than 200,000 feet of floor space and employing about 4,000 workers, which number is steadily increasing. To this place is brought from the field in a steady stream, all sorts of wreckage which in former times received no attention at all.

Here shot-up and broken-down automobiles are rebuilt from parts of other machines beyond repair, and by reassembling, adjusting, and repainting a serviceable, practically new machine is made quite fit to resume its duties on active service.

Old, begrimed uniforms are washed, mended and restored to use. The wool of old socks and sweaters is washed and knitted into shapes made to serve new but equally useful purposes. The old metal of used up, ammunition is gathered and classified and in time it appears again in new form, doing new work and saving the cost in money and labor of a like new article. By the alchemy of Yankee common sense the unsightly dump heap is transformed into a sort of mine out of which flows salvage wealth estimated at present at more than a million dollars per month.

Problem of Human Wastage

But after all, the greatest problem of the war is human wastage. In former times, before the science of conservation was known, these human wrecks, maimed beyond repair, became a charge on public and private bounty. The effect of this was wholly bad. It destroyed in the recipient the fine quality of self-respect that comes from self-dependence. In short he soon ceased to care much about himself, and in time quite naturally came to look upon both public and private charity as his just due. And in a measure he was right. This process maimed him in spirit, just as the enemy shot had maimed him in body.

This human war wastage is now no longer scrap, to be dealt with in the precarious manner of enlisted charity. Out of this human wastage new and useful men are fashioned. They are made to respect themselves and their fellow men by becoming again self-supporting and productive members of society. It is safe to say

that our men will return to us as clean as they went forth, if not cleaner, and the habits contracted in the service will make for a higher and altogether better citizenship.

According to the vocational rehabilitation act recently enacted by Congress those disabled in the military and naval forces of the United States have been placed under the joint authority of the Surgeon General of the Army and the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The Surgeon General has jurisdiction from the time the person is injured until he is restored to good physical condition, when he receives his honorable discharge from the service. The Federal Board then offers him vocational re-education and

also pass upon the kind of instruction desirable, the prospects of permanent employment, and the scale of wages in particular trades. In this way co-ordination is secured in the use of the best facilities the country affords for training its disabled soldiers and sailors at the expense of the state."

France, early in the war, appreciated the need for reconstructive, educational methods to rehabilitate war cripples. She is indebted to Mons. Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, for starting a movement by an article published in the Paris Journal which appeared November 23, 1914. Later he obtained approval of the Municipal Council of Lyons for his plan to establish a school. Two weeks later the school for cripples opened its doors. Out of this humble beginning has grown a well-organized system for the vocational education of her *mutiles*.

The problem of re-education for disabled soldiers which Canada faces today is an economic one concerning man-power, the producing power of the country. The work should appeal on economic grounds even if no sentimental grounds existed. Canada cannot consider her obligation to these men completed until she has enabled each man to return fully equipped and adjusted to civilian life again, capable of earning as much and enjoying life as fully as prior to enlistment. But it is a greater truth that from an economic standpoint these men simply must be enabled to become as efficient producers as formerly. If the country is to prosper it cannot afford to have thousands of men incapable of carrying on and of supporting their dependents.

What About Americans?

So much for what has been done by others. This suggests the pertinent and significant question: What are Americans doing? Being the last nation to enter the war it is natural that Americans should be the last to learn their duty in this respect. This duty, like all others this terrible war has created, must be faced and performed to the very best of their ability. And in this, the employing class can be, as no doubt they will be, once their part in the plan is made known to them, an important practical factor.

As other nations have done, so America must do—must provide for the vocational education of her war cripples and her employers must, as they surely will, co-operate with every organized effort to meet this very important situation.

Note: The foregoing article was supplied to this magazine thru Charles R. Barnes, editor of the Department of Public Education of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, a branch of the American Red Cross work, under the direction of Douglas C. McMurtrie.



French soldier who has lost an arm, re-educated at the School for crippled soldiers at Lyons, France, working at a paper punching machine at the school.

training which will enable him to return to useful active employment, and the U. S. Employment Service will find him a job.

Work in Other Countries

In an article entitled "Training in English Technical Schools for Disabled Soldiers" John Culbert Faries, Ph. D., says, "Short intensive courses are needed to fit adults in a brief period to become wage earners. The danger of training too many men for a particular trade is guarded against by the appointment by the Ministry of Labor of the Trade Advisory Committees who

What American Rotary is Doing for Disabled Soldiers

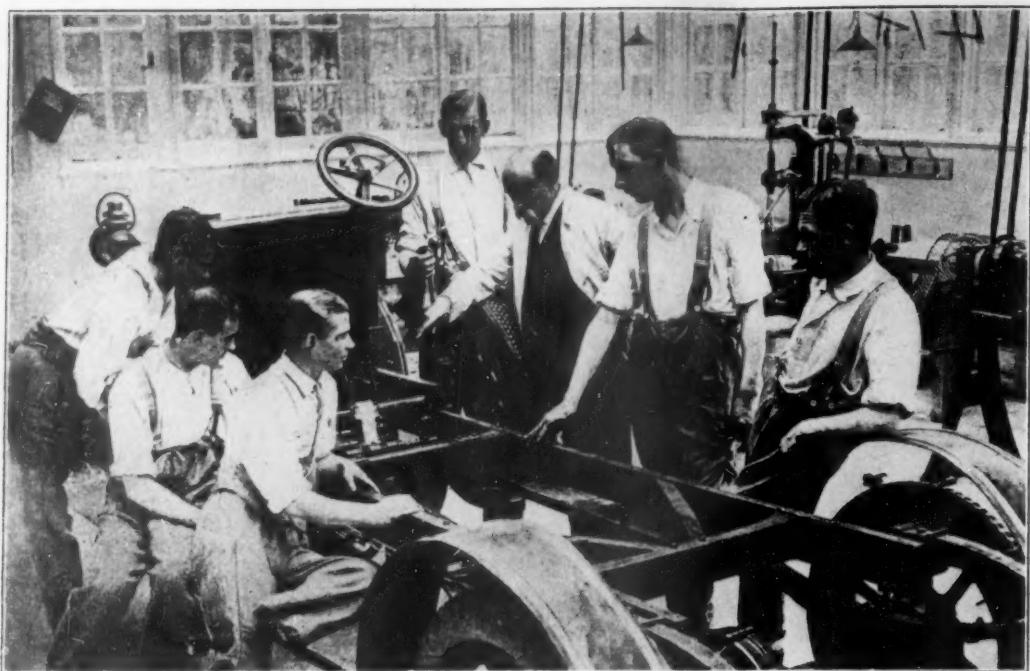
By William H. Brady

Chairman American Committee on Employment of Honorable Discharged Soldiers and Sailors

UNDER date of July 23rd, 1917, J. J. Gold-
man, a member of the Rotary Club of
New York, addressed to William H. Brady, the
president of said club, a communication in which

the suggestion was made that an organization be created whose purpose would be to give and find employment for all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

The idea was considered by a committee of the club and then submitted verbally to Secretaries Baker and Daniels in Washington and a delegation from the New York club which



British soldiers who have been crippled in the war, being trained as motor mechanics at Queen Mary's Workshop, one of the British schools for the re-education of crippled men.

included District Governor Van Amburgh, Ex-District Governor Harris, of Washington, Mr. Graham, president of the Washington Rotary Club, Rotarian Senator Calder and President Brady, of the New York club.

After a general discussion of the idea and plans, the Secretaries of War and Navy commented most favorably upon the scheme and requested that the same be reduced to writing and presented to them.

Immediately following the aforesaid meeting in Washington, District Governor Van Amburgh and President Brady presented to the War Service Committee of the International Rotary Clubs on August 28th, 1917, the said idea and plan.

The said International War Committee considered the same at a special meeting held on the 27th day of August, 1917, and appointed the following committee: William H. Brady, Chairman; William C. Bamburgh, George W. Harris, Arch C. Klumph, Chesley R. Perry—this committee to be known as "American Committee on Employment for Honorably Discharged Soldiers and Sailors."

Plan Presented to Government

The following plan was presented in writing to Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels on October 1st, 1917, after a meeting of the full committee in Washington, D. C., held on Sunday and Monday, the 30th of September and the 1st of October, 1917:

Honorable Sir:

In compliance with your request and in addition to the tentative plans submitted verbally to you sometime ago by a committee from the New York Rotary Club, we, the committee appointed by the International Association of Rotary Clubs, respectfully submit the following:

1. The plan herewith submitted is to devise ways and means for obtaining employment for the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, more particularly those who may be crippled or enfeebled, and also such other persons who shall have been engaged in the war service of the United States, and whose service has been of such a character as to entitle them to our co-operation and attention.

2. There shall be an honorary committee and patrons consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and

such other prominent citizens of the United States as may be considered advisable.

3. It shall be the purpose of the organization to establish in each community in the United States a local unit headed by a proper committee to carry out the objects of the organization in each respective community under the supervision of a General Committee.

4. It shall be the purpose of each local unit, supervised by a committee to be chosen, and in such numbers as may appear necessary, to establish an office in charge of a secretary, where those specified in the first paragraph may secure co-operation in re-establishing themselves in business, upon the presentation of honorable-discharge papers and such other credentials as may be found essential.

5. The local committee shall then investi-

"The men who stand in the trenches and face death are turning their minds on the real and vital things. It would do us infinite good to get the introspection and the spiritual uplift they will get. These men who come home will have a larger view of life than we at home, unless our unselfish devotion here keeps pace."

tigate each applicant's record for a period prior to his enlistment, the amount of wages he has earned, and also what class of work he desires or is capable of doing.

6. Each local unit shall also make a careful survey of its community and prepare a list of every employer of labor (including the number of employees, the character of work, etc.) to whom such applicants for work may be referred, and shall endeavor to secure the promise of the aid and assistance of all employers in its community in this work.

7. The expense of the operation of the National headquarters, which shall be located in New York City, shall be raised and disbursed by the General Committee.

8. The International Association of Rotary Clubs is established in all the leading commercial centers of the Nation and is composed of representative business and professional men with a wide diversity of occupations.

9. The effectiveness of over 30,000 such

men organized in these hundreds of clubs under the general direction of the Association's headquarters is apparent.

10. With your approval and co-operation we desire to carry out the plans herein outlined and to make the effort to secure the assistance of our entire membership and other agencies throughout the United States.

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. Brady, Chairman,
141 Broadway,
N. Y. City.
Arch C. Klumph
A. C. Bamburgh
Geo. W. Harris
Chesley R. Perry
General Committee.

Await Official Action

Subsequent to the delivery of the aforesaid report the chairman had various interviews with both Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and then the plan, at the suggestion of Secretaries Baker and Daniels, was taken up with the Department of Labor (Secretary Wilson), as that department of the Government has jurisdiction over employment matters and is greatly interested in any plans or ideas for the rehabilitation of returned soldiers and sailors and their re-employment in industry. The committee, thru its chairman, then presented the idea and plans to Secretary of Labor Wilson, and Assistant Secretary of Labor Lewis F. Post.

Your chairman has been in correspondence with the Department of Labor towards a plan for the working out in the most efficient manner the idea here presented; the Department of Labor, however, is awaiting pending legislation along these lines by Congress.

The Department of Labor is considering various plans in connection with the rehabilitation of all injured or crippled soldiers, and the Secretary of Labor has expressed himself that no doubt the splendid organization of Rotary clubs throughout the country will be an available and splendid auxiliary to that Department for the employment of all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

Your committee awaits the action of the Government thru its Department of Labor.

Note: American Rotarians saw the need for early provision to take care of discharged soldiers and sailors, shortly after the United States entered the war. In July a suggestion was made that something be done. In August there was appointed by the International Association, the American Committee on Employment of Honorably Discharged Soldiers and Sailors. President William H. Brady of the New York (N. Y.) Rotary Club, was made chairman and has been reappointed for 1918-1919. At the Rotary convention in Kansas City he presented the foregoing as the report for the committee.



Canadian soldiers, injured in war, learning building construction in school at Winnipeg, Man.

Conserving the Fruits of Victory

By Cyrenus Cole

SERVICE, what a beautiful word it is! And if it is true that it is not new, still it is true that it now has a new meaning among us. There was never a time when it was more meaningful, not unless we go back to the days when that pregnant sentence was written in Judea—"Jesus Christ of Nazareth . . . who went about doing good"—nine words, nay, five, that comprehend the most momentous life that has been lived among men and that sum up the greatest religion of mankind.

Service! Has it not in these recent times lifted us out of ourselves, lifted us above ourselves? This word has been not only on our lips, but it has been in our hearts and it has been express in our deeds. Men, women and children have been going about, literally in the very footsteps of the Man of Nazareth, going about doing good. The spirit of it has permeated all our cities and it has penetrated the remotest parts of the country.

When we contemplate this and meditate upon it, we cannot express ourselves otherwise than to exclaim, "How beautiful in all the ways of the earth are the feet of those who go about doing good, and how sweet and how tender are the hands that are holding out to a world in affliction the mercies of heaven express in the terms of mankind."

Spirit of Service Awakened

But the war which has awakened and aroused in us this spirit of service will be over some time. There will be an end of it when there is both a moral and physical collapse in Germany. The wrong-maker and the wrong-doer in this world catastrophe must pay the price of defeat. The right must triumph. We must insist and we shall persist until the right does triumph. Any other conclusion of this bloody business would be a crime committed by the present against the future, as well as an infamous and perfidious betrayal of the men who have died, and who are still dying.

I think that this war may be over sooner than we expect it. All is not well in Germany and everything is wrong in Austria. Von Hindenburg today would be glad to know from whence to summon another hundred thousand men.

The great fact that the enemy has to face is that there soon will be two million Americans on the various fronts. These men make us Americans conscious of our might as we are conscious of our right. But let us beware of boastfulness. If we know that our co-belligerents have need of us, we should also know that we have equal need of them. They have borne the heat and the burden of the war, and they are still bearing it.

Sacrifice of a Contrite Heart

But recognizing to the fullest our mutual dependence, let us be more eager to give to them their metes of glory than we are to claim what of credit is our due. Let us so conduct ourselves in this war and after it that others shall praise Americans more, and we shall have less need to praise ourselves. And in the end, in the very tumult and shouting of victory, let us not tear down the ancient sacrifice, acceptable to God, the sacrifice of a contrite heart.

But it is not of what we have done, nor yet of what remains to be done in this war that I want

to speak. Rather is it of the things after this war, the problems, the duties and the responsibilities that will devolve on us under peace.

We cannot quit loving our country, nor quit serving it when this war is over. The problems of peace will be as many, as great, as exacting and as perplexing as those of war have been. To my mind this is the greater and the more important issue before us now. We shall win this war, we are winning it, but shall we conserve the victory and pass down to those who will come after us the fruits of it? The great problem is not the destruction of the German armies, for we shall destroy them, but it is the reconstruction of the world under peace.

Problems Peace Will Bring

When peace comes, as it will come, it will be over a world in desolation. The maimed and the emaciated will fill all lands. We must repair them and we must rebuild them. We must fit them for and find for them work that they can do, not only to bless their remaining days, but to serve the welfare of the world.

There will be broken boundary lines between nations. There will be new constitutions of freedom to write. There will be old institutions to repair and new institutions to rear. Can you not visualize the vastness of these tasks?

And as we Americans expect nothing out of this war for ourselves, except the continuance of the divine right to live our own lives under freedom, so we shall find that others may require the more of us. We shall be called upon to guide and to admonish, to judge and to adjust in Belgium, in Serbia, in Greece, in Roumania, in Poland, in Bohemia and in all Russia.

We shall have many perplexing problems at home. Let us not think to escape them. We shall not escape them. Here too there must be readjustments. We must make not only new working conditions, but new living conditions. We may have racial rancor. Class may clash with class. Manufacturers may hate to give up war profits; wage-earners may not be willing to surrender war scales, and farmers may look with distrust on falling prices of their commodities.

New Heavens and a New Earth

When the shell of the earth on which we live began to contract, in the processes of formation, there came violent convulsions out of which the mountains were lifted up and the valleys depressed. And so there may be violent convulsions among men, when the contractions under peace follow the expansions of war.

A man said to me the other day, "Oh, how I wish it were all over and that we were back in the old ways of the old days!" But I could give him no comfort. On the contrary, I told him that what he wished for probably would never be again. The old ways and the old days are gone, gone forever. But there will be new days and new ways, and new duties and new responsibilities, demanding of us new patriotism and new service.

With the septuagenarian dreamer on the Island of Patmos, we shall see a new heaven and a new earth, for the former heaven and the former earth shall have past away.

But, there will still be dark nights in that new world as well as bright days, nor will God reach down from heaven to wipe away all tears, nor

to relieve us from labor and from pain, from sorrow and from suffering. The new heaven must be visualized with our own eyes and the new earth moulded with our own hands, and may heaven grant that out of the multitudinous things of these times there may remain to us wisdom enough to guide and faith enough to inspire us.

Renewed Demands Upon Men

But of you and of me it is going to ask renewed patriotism—love of country, and renewed service—love of mankind. Shall we be ready to give these things, willingly, unselfishly, as we have been giving them during the war? Why not? What shall it advantage us to serve merely ourselves when all that we can leave are the good deeds we have done and the kind words that we have spoken?

At best life is so short and it is so little that we can do!

For the man who lives to gratify himself, whether his passions or his ambitions, as for Macbeth, life is "a tale told by an idiot," and all the glorious suns that have shone upon his head are only so many smoky torches that have lighted another fool to his grave.

But I have said enough if I have brought to your minds the enormity of the problems that are before us, and awakened in you a desire to dedicate at least a part of yourselves to their solution. The time to think of them is now. When peace comes let us not be as unprepared for it as we were unprepared for war.

I have not spoken as one in fear and I am not as one who is without hope. As we shall win the war, so I believe, we shall conserve the victory and the fruits of victory.

Faith Will be Needed

But we shall have need of faith, faith in ourselves, faith in our institutions and faith in God—not the God of petty creeds and differences that men still quarrel about in their darkness, but the God of the everlasting mercies and the ultimate good, the God whose ways are right and whose ends are righteousness, the God and the faith best express by the poet who said: "Thru all the ages one increasing purpose runs, and the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

Let us believe that the things of even this cruel war belong to these processes of progression and that out of the evil, somehow and sometime, good will come.

And we shall fit into this divine scheme to the extent that we shall be ready to serve our country and our fellow men, under peace as in war. As we have done much, so still more may be required of us. But let us be mindful of this, that we have not yet given the widow's mite, for that was all she had, neither have we broken the alabaster jar of precious ointment at the feet of the divine sacrifice. Which of us has not eaten three meals a day, and which of us has not slept on a soft bed at night?

No, not we at home, but they in the trenches, have served and sacrificed and suffered.

In remembrance of them let us see to it that the victories they have won in war shall not be wasted in peace.

Note:—The foregoing was an address delivered before the Rotary Club of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, recently by Cyrenus Cole, who is editor of *The Cedar Rapids Republican*.



Rotarian

United War Work Drive This Month

THE people of the United States will be asked to contribute \$170,500,000 this month in a drive lasting from November 11th to 18th, for seven war activities: The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Catholic War Council and Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army.

President Wilson, in a letter to Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the War and Navy Departments' Commissions on Training Camp Activities, advised the joint drive on behalf of these seven organizations, for the sake of economy of time and effort.

It will not be necessary to urge Rotarians to give instant and hearty support to the drive. This is simply to call their attention again to the fact that the week of November 11-18 is the time, and \$170,500,000 is the minimum amount to be raised. The work being done by each of the seven organizations in helping the soldiers win the war has the endorsement of Rotary.

Rotary Club as a Training Camp

A ROTARY CLUB that is merely a luncheon club is nothing at all in these days. A Rotary Club that is merely a forum for war speakers is nothing in these days. The Rotary Club that is a training camp each week for its members in a continuing desire, and a greater capability for service is like one of our military training camps.

There is war work to be done and it will be done but there seems to be a general agreement that Rotary will accomplish its greatest deeds when every member of every club has become thoroughly acquainted with, and inspired by, the Rotary spirit; and that to accomplish this it is necessary to conduct "the education of Rotarians as to Rotary." This work depends upon the willingness of the members, the activities of the club officers and committees and their willingness to cooperate with the International Association's officers and committees.

There seems also to be a general agreement that as the young men of the Rotary nations are giving up their lives by the thousands for the advance of civilization, it is vital that the boy power of these nations be conserved, and the work of Rotary clubs among the boys is of the most vital importance.

Harold N. Rust of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is chairman of the Association's Committee on Education and John Dolph of Washington is chairman of the Association's Committee on Work Among Boys. Each of them is busy and each of them is entitled to prompt cooperation from club officers and every club member.

Rotary District Conferences

THE growing importance of the annual Rotary District Conferences, and the need for careful preparation for them, again has been recognized by the International Directors. In the report of the last meeting of the Directors, which appears elsewhere in this issue, an outline of the program of a conference as agreed upon by them is presented. A two-day conference was approved, the belief being that one day does not give sufficient time, and that more than two days is not necessary.

Wanted—A Universal Language

ROTARY has proved that men make better friends after they learn to know each other better. Mutual understanding is the basis of friendship; a knowledge of the other fellow's thoughts and ideals is the basis of mutual understanding; the ability to know what the other fellow thinks and feels depends upon a knowledge of the language he speaks.

The war is proving in a bigger way what Rotary has proved in a small way—that nations become better friends as they learn to understand each other better. International friendship is difficult if there is not mutual understanding. Mutual understanding is difficult without a common language in which the thoughts and ideals of each nation may be expressed and the others understand the expression.

When this war has been won; when the military ideal of Germany has been cracked and shattered and destroyed; when peace, a real peace, has been established; then there will be found to be a great need for an international language, for a universal language. There is no good reason why three men speaking English, French, and Italian, and all with the same understanding of life, should be unable to talk with each other because their tongues have not been trained alike to express the same thoughts. Each man can retain his national tongue and acquire an international language in addition.

A universal language would be a greater guarantee of peace than any other one safeguard because it would be the basis of international understanding, and understanding precedes friendship. Will Esperanto meet the need?

Platinum Jewelry Not Slacking

UPON the authority of the U. S. Bureau of Mines this magazine recently published a reference to the sale and use of platinum jewelry. The Bureau of Mines now announces:

"It is a misfortune, therefore, that with only a limited and waning supply of platinum found in the placer deposits, it has ever become fashionable as an ornament, and its use as such should be discouraged in all reasonable ways.

"These regulations and requisition orders prevent further manufacture of platinum for all ornamental and non-essential purposes during the duration of the war. It is not, however, intended to now prevent the sale of platinum jewelry already manufactured. It is believed that in case of great need, the women of the country will be willing to give up their platinum ornaments for the benefit of their country."

It is evident, therefore, that there is nothing unpatriotic in wearing platinum jewelry if one has it, or in buying it if it already is in the form of manufactured jewelry.

War's Effect Upon Books

THE work of the American Library Association in connection with the army cantonments is well known but have we thought of what will be the results of that work? Probably a million men who never were inside a public library will come home from war educated as to what a library is and how to use it. They will have a new understanding not alone of books but of librarians as well. And the librarians will be broadened by the wonderful personal contact which they have had with men who are not generally encountered in libraries. The public libraries will be more largely patronized and more wisely conducted.

Editorials.

Civilians Must Protect Themselves

D R. W. A. EVANS who conducts a how-to-keep-well column in various newspapers recently wrote:

"A man said to me the other day, 'Gorgas is going to get rid of venereal diseases in America just as he got rid of yellow fever in Panama.' Some say he will be satisfied to clean up the army and let it go at that. But you notice that the size of the zone around the camp that he proposes to clean up gets larger all the time. Soldiers have less venereal diseases than soldiers ever had before. They have much less than civilians have. If venereal diseases in the army can be controlled why is it that civilians are not being protected against them? Why not try spending money for health as we spend it to protect our property against fire or against burglary?"

The answer is: First, that civilians must protect themselves and second that they are going to do it.

The U. S. Bureau of The Public Health Service will provide the educational program and the Rotary Clubs will cooperate with the Bureau in arousing each community to a realization of the seriousness of the situation. When men and women understand that the venereal diseases are plagues that threaten everybody in the community they will take steps to protect themselves.

Surgeons-General Gorgas of the Army, Braisted of the Navy, and Blue of the Public Health Service will soon find their efforts supported by an enlightened and aroused public sentiment and, distasteful as the task may be, the people will take every necessary step to exterminate these terrible plagues.

Let the Government Do It

WARS, floods, pestilence have made the American people willing to submit to and avail themselves of a greater centralization of government. It is far better for the United States to have a drafted national army than one composed of volunteer state troops. Problems of commerce and labor require centralization. So do other problems. However, under their new national impulse Americans must not lose consciousness of community responsibility. State rights may well go by the board, but state, city and village duties must not be forgotten. "Let the Government do it," must not be the excuse for communities to shirk the performance of functions which are clearly theirs. "Let the Government do it," must not become synonymous with the slacker's willingness to "let George do it."

The Home Garden Here to Stay

A N ESTIMATE of 10,000,000 home gardens in the United States in 1918 is believed to be a conservative estimate. The work of the campaign for war gardens was not confined to the cities and towns but the county agents of the Department of Agriculture discovered that the majority of farmers did not have gardens and the garden movement has been successfully advocated among the farmers. The \$350,000,000 worth of garden truck estimated to have been raised in the United States in 1917 will show a considerable increase when the 1918 figures are available. In addition to adding materially to the food supplies of the country and therefore of the Allies, the garden movement has been of great benefit to anyone who has taken part in it. It is a movement which should not be permitted to die out when the war is over.

A Great Land Scheme

MANY wonderful results seem to be developing as by-products of the World War. The necessity of making some provision for Uncle Sam's returned soldiers and sailors may result in transforming 300,000,000 acres of irrigable, cut-over, swamp, and overflowed land into productive farms.

Secretary of the Interior Lane is proceeding upon the theory that the greater the proportion of landholders in any country the greater its prosperity, its progress, its peace and order. He has laid before President Wilson and Congress a comprehensive national plan for the reclamation and conversion of these lands for the returned veteran soldiers and it is probable that the work to be done upon the lands in reclaiming and converting them, building dams, canals, ditches, etc., can be done by the veterans themselves. Congress has made an appropriation to be used in the preliminary surveys and studies of this plan.

The oldtime haphazard, helter-skelter method of opening public lands to settlement must be succeeded by a scientized plan. The U. S. Secretary of the Interior seems to have found such a plan.

Save Pound of Food a Week

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATOR HOOVER says, with the military authorities, that the quicker the United States gets its full military strength in operation in Europe, the quicker the war will be won and the fewer lives will be lost. He has given notice that his part in the speeding up process is to increase the export of food from the United States to her Allies by approximately 5,000,000 tons. That sounds like an enormous quantity but if, as Commissioner Hoover says, "the people of the United States can save the lives of a million soldiers, by sending over this additional 5,000,000 tons of food, they ought to be willing to do it."

And the problem resolves itself into a very small "bit of war work" on the part of those who are left behind, when Mr. Hoover explains that America can supply the additional food needed if every one will just cut down the consumption of meat by one-half pound per week and the consumption of bread stuffs by one-half pound per week.

The response which the American people made last winter and spring to Mr. Hoover's request for food conservation when supplies were short is sufficient justification for the statement that they will save the extra 5,000,000 tons out of their abundance this year. Rotarian employers will find it very easy to explain to their employes that Mr. Hoover's food conservation program, while big for the entire country, means only little effort upon the part of each individual.

A Hero Not Under Fire

THERE is a war hero in Washington who has not been under fire. He is a Chicago man with a son under General Pershing and he has voluntarily offered his body as a pasture ground for "cooties" so that the entomologists of the Department of Agriculture may study the habits of the pests that are such an irritation to the soldiers and are also believed to spread fever and other diseases and devise successful protective measures.

The First 200,000 in the Boy Army

By Richard Hatton

PROUD as America must be of the splendid response of her men and women to the demands of national service and national sacrifice, there can be no greater cause for pride than that which the Nation feels in her boys who sprang forward to help the farmers at the call of President Wilson. The President gave expression to the hope that the young men of 16 years or over, not permanently employed, and especially the boys in the high schools, would eagerly enter the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve in order that they might have the privilege of spending their spare time in productive enterprise which would increase the means of providing for the forces at the front and the maintenance of those whose services are needed at home.

The first two hundred thousand American boys to answer the call are already enrolled in the Boys' Working Reserve. From Maine to California their sturdy backs bend to the task of production. Thousands of extra tons of food resulted from the efforts of these youthful patriots.

Not Untrained Hands

The U. S. Department of Labor, thru a special division under the direction of William E. Hall, is giving serious attention to the training of boys enrolling in the Reserve.

The training courses have varied in the several States, but in every case, whether trained at a Central Camp in connection with a State Agricultural College, at a Farm Training Camp in connection with County Agricultural Schools, or in local high schools, the result has been the creation of a force of valuable farm hands whose services are eagerly welcomed by farmers.

The general method of placing members of the Boys' Working Reserve is thru County Labor Agents, County Farm Bureau Agents, Farm Help Specialists, and by the direct appeal of individual farmers to camp leaders. All of these agencies co-operate with the Department of Labor in this work.

No boy is enrolled in the Reserve until he has passed a physical examination if there is any doubt in the mind of the enrollment officer regarding his physical fitness for the work before him.

Attitude of the Farmer

The farmer, at first somewhat skeptical as to the value of this new labor supply, especially in cases where boys were drawn largely from cities, has come to realize the tremendous possibilities in the development of a trained force. From a



Boys at the Fourth Farm Training Camp at State College, Pa., learning how to be soldiers of the soil, under the direction of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve of the Department of Labor. Just a few of the 200,000 boys who responded to the call for help on the farms in the United States.

passive employer who took the new-found farm hand because there was nothing else available, the farmer has reached a stage of appreciation of the benefits offered by the Reserve and is everywhere demanding more and more the services of these sturdy patriots of the field.

Testimony as to the spirit evinced by boys of the Reserve seems conclusive. Of 562 Chicago boys, for example, who worked upon the farms of Illinois during the season of 1917, 559 were reported by their employers as having rendered satisfactory service. Of 600 boys who were trained at the camp at Winthrop Centre, Maine, last year, only four were returned to their homes under discipline or for inefficiency. In the entire number of boys who have been employed on farms under the plan instituted by the United States Boys' Working Reserve the percentage of failures has been less than two per cent.

Regarding the wages paid boys who volunteer for work upon farms, the general policy has been to fix a minimum of one dollar a day. The employer, of course, provides food and lodging for whatever force he engages. As high as \$50 a month has been earned by boys who understood the handling of tractors.

The question of safeguarding the morals of boys in the training camps and upon farms has been given careful attention. The Y. M. C. A. is especially active in this regard and is rendering valuable service. Organizations of every denomination are co-operating with the officials of the Reserve to the end that a high moral tone be maintained.

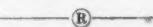
There is abundant evidence to prove that boys

of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve have already saved millions of dollars worth of food which, without their timely assistance, would have been lost thru the inability of the farmers to secure sufficient help in harvesting. As time passes and the first two hundred thousand is increased by many additional thousands and the farmer avails himself more freely of this newly-pledged patriotic service on the part of American boys, not only will the salvage of crops be increased but a far greater acreage will be planted and harvested.

The present world situation has created a new and vast field of activity for the American boy who, under the organized direction of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, is entering upon a new age in which he is developing a new spirit and a new responsibility.

The American boy is making good in his war sphere. The First Two Hundred Thousand have set a mark in useful development from which there will be no turning back in the future.

Note: Richard Hatton, author of the foregoing article, is Director of Publicity of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, a branch of the Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor. Rotary Clubs were among the very first organizations to respond to the idea of creating a boy working reserve, early in 1917, and it was largely due to the interest taken by Rotarians that the movement became a success in so short a time.



Ask Yourself

Have I indulged in patriotic hot air and fought shy of patriotic truths?

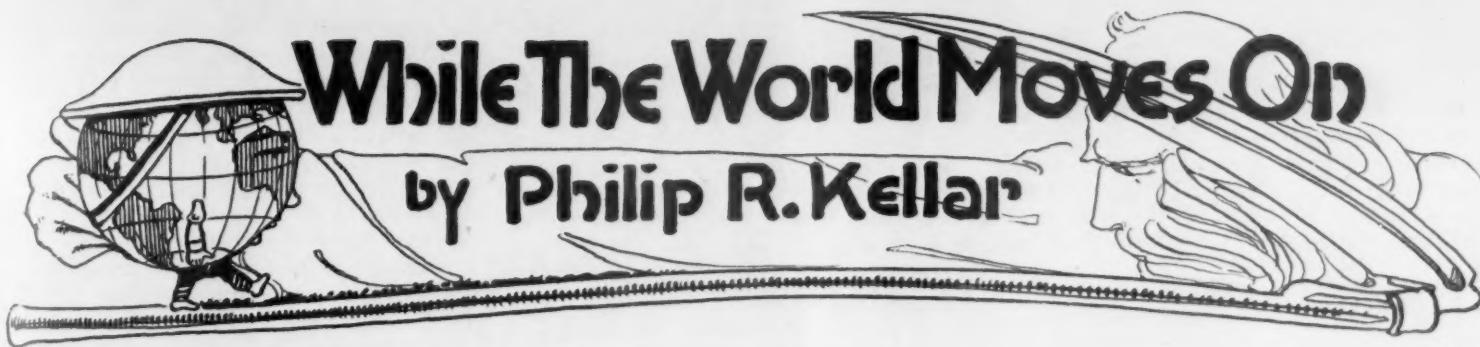
Have I made a single REAL—not imaginary—sacrifice?

Have I earned the right to sleep at night while the boys are in the trenches?

Have I the moral courage to give myself straight - from - the - shoulder answers? —Arthur Woodward.



Working in the corn field at the Boys Farm Training Camp at State College, Pa., as part of their work in learning how to fight the Hun on the farm.



The U. S. Club of the U. S. A.

Six men in the little city of Flint, Michigan, four of them Rotarians, had an inspiration and as a result there was organized the Unconditional Surrender Club of the United States, whose members are pledged to make any needed sacrifices until Germany and her allies are so decisively beaten that they will surrender unconditionally. The four Rotarians are officers of the Flint Rotary club: Vice-President Howard J. Clifford, Secretary Myles F. Bradley, Treasurer Frank V. V. Swan, and Director Glenn R. Jackson.

The U. S. Club is incorporated and President Dwight F. Stone of the Flint Rotary Club is the president and Rotarian Myles Bradley secretary. The Flint Rotary Club is behind the movement and has urged other Rotary clubs to promote it.

Membership in the U. S. Club is gained by the signing of the pledge card. Each member is required to wear the emblem—a small, attractive button, with white background, red, white and blue stripes, and the words "U. S. Club" across the face. The button costs five cents, which represents all the money required for initiation fees and dues.

There is provision in the constitution for branch Units in cities, towns and counties, under the supervision of the national directors. The chairman of each Unit is appointed by the national directors upon the recommendation of the Rotary club, or some other responsible, non-sectarian, civic organization.

The membership is already approaching the five hundred thousand mark. Unit charters are being granted slowly and with great care, for it is the purpose to have every Unit one hundred per cent American, willing and able to cope successfully with German peace offensives and every other form of German propaganda which may crop out.

The U. S. Club is a splendid idea, an idea which might well be adopted by Canadians, British, French and Italians.

The wearing of millions of the little Unconditional Surrender buttons, giving notice that no peace will be acceptable until Germany has surrendered without any conditions, would be a great discouragement to friends of Germany and a great encouragement to friends of human liberty. The little buttons and the big idea back of them would offset much of the work of the Bureau of Enemy Psychology in Berlin in its effort to devise methods by which Germany can win by trickery the victorious peace she cannot win by arms.

Germany Anxious to Quit

There is no doubt about it—Germany is anxious to quit. She longs for peace just as keenly as does Austria. Every success gained by the Allied armies—in France or Belgium or Italy or the Balkans, or Russia, or Mesopotamia, or Palestine—makes it more imperative that the German peace offensive shall be renewed with

redoubled vigor and augmented cleverness. Every effort will be made to have some one try to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her—Austria, or the Socialists of Sweden, or the Vatican, or the pacifists in Britain and France and Italy and America.

As Germany's situation grows more and more desperate, she will offer additional concessions to bring about a peace conference. But until her situation becomes far more desperate than it is now, these offers will not be made with sincerity. The hand of the sixteenth century

behind the soldiers call a halt to the fighting. Then will be the time for the civilian population of the Allies to stand firm for an unconditional surrender.

Baiting the Hook for Peace

Plausible but insidious arguments will be let loose by German agents among the civilians of her foes. The hook with which to snare a "negotiated peace" will be skillfully baited. Appeals will be made in the name of humanity, in the name of civilization. And, while it is inconceivable that there should be anywhere in the world any one to put one grain of faith in Germany's protestations of humanity and civilization, there will be some who will listen.

Germany may be brutal and morally deficient, but the governing class is not stupid. Every effort will be made by the Bureau of Enemy Psychology to make these arguments for peace seem to come from citizens of the Allied nations, or from neutral countries.

There may be some well meaning but misguided people who will listen to the arguments, who will nod their heads affirmatively, who will allow themselves to be deluded into believing the arguments are their own thoughts and conclusions. They may be tempted to repeat such questions as these:

"Germany admits she is beaten; she is willing to withdraw from Belgium, to get out of France, perhaps to return Alsace and Lorraine to the French Republic, to make Austria give Italia Irredentia over to Italy, to restore Serbia's independence. Isn't that what we are fighting for? Why not have peace? At least no harm can be done by talking it over with Germany."

If Germany could bring the war to a close now, by giving up Alsace and Lorraine, by getting out of Belgium, by freeing Serbia, by turning over some of Austria's territory to Italy, she would win a victory greater than she hoped to win when she deliberately started the world conflict at the time chosen by her for that purpose.

Allow the Russian and Rumanian so-called treaties to stand, and strip Germany of Alsace and Lorraine, make her free Belgium and Serbia and partially indemnify those countries for the damage she has caused, and the military power of Germany would be stronger than ever. Out of those great slices carved from the old Russian Empire, Germany can draw strength in men and war materials and food supplies greater than ever she dreamed of having. She would begin immediate preparations for another "der tag" more frightful than the one she started in 1914.

No peace will be a genuine peace, a lasting peace, until Germany has been stripped of her power and her desire to defy the world. Any peace except one dictated by the Allies and accepted by Germany without any conditions or qualifications, will be only a temporary peace, a truce.

Germany cannot be trusted until she is in a position where she can do no harm. It is dan-

A Program for November

Do not let the talk of peace cause you to slacken your efforts to win the war—fight, give, conserve.

Talk victory and, above all, think victory—the complete unconditional surrender of the forces of evil and the victory of righteousness.

Back up the soldiers at the front with all your heart and mind and pocket-book—and the words of your mouth.

In the U. S. A. this is the month of the United War Work campaign for funds for the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. C., Library Association, War Camp Community Service, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare. Give all you can.

Be worthy of the boys fighting for you at the front, and keep yourselves worthy to welcome them when they return victorious.

Machiavelli was frank and direct in comparison with the hand of the twentieth century Germany diplomat. But a country which is morally bankrupt should not be expected to be frank and honest in its diplomatic dealings.

The morale of an army depends upon the morale of the people back of that army. The people must be willing to make sacrifices; not leave all the sacrifices to be made by the soldiers. When the armies of the Allies are marching triumphantly against, and thru, and over the armies of Germany, then Germany will redouble her assaults upon the morale of the peoples back of those victorious soldiers. If she cannot stop the soldiers, she will try to make the people

gerous to treat with her under any other conditions.

As German military power becomes less and less and her peace offensive grows stronger until she openly makes offers of concessions with which to purchase peace, then will be the testing time for the Allies. It will not be a testing time for the soldiers of the Allies, for they may be depended upon to do their part to finish the job right.

It will be a testing time for the civilians, for those of us who have remained behind and given up a little sugar and a little wheat and gone without a few new clothes, and kept our automobiles in the garages on several beautiful Sundays, and bought some Liberty and Victory Bonds to our own great profit, and shuddered when we read of the terrible losses and sufferings, and believed that we were making great sacrifices.

There will be some of us who have lost dear ones—and have the right to shudder at the horrors of war. But the most of us—at least the most of us in the United States—will have been only slightly touched by the war. Then will come our testing time, and the testing time of the French people—who have suffered greatly; and the testing time of the British, who have suffered greatly; and of the Italians; and of all the others.

Will we stand firmly, backing the demand of the soldiers: "No peace without the unconditional surrender of Germany!" Or will we listen to the subtle, insidious arguments in favor of a peace by negotiation, a peace which can be no peace!

Never was there a war where the issues were clearer, or more perfectly joined. It is a fight between civilization on one side and brutal barbarism on the other; between justice and injustice; between freedom and slavery; between national morality and national immorality. It is the first time in the history of the human race where practically all the world has been clearly divided upon one question and the opportunity has arisen to fight out the question to a definite conclusion.

The soldiers on the side of civilization and justice and freedom and national morality are willing to keep up the fight until the victory is won, conclusively, without any question of a doubt.

Are the civilians prepared to stand back of the soldiers?

Poor Old Austria!

Poor old Austria! She has been the football of Europe for two centuries. Austria wants peace because there is no hope for her by a longer war. Austria loses no matter which side wins.

A victorious Germany—an unthinkable crime—would mean a vassal Austria, an Austria hitched to the chariot wheels of the German Kaiser, dominated and controlled by Prussia, the country which was only an upstart principality when Austria was the proud leader of all the German speaking states.

On the other hand, when peace is dictated to Germany by the victorious forces of the Allies, the old Austrian Empire will be partially dismembered. There is no reason why it should not be, except the pride and ambition of the Hapsburgs who were a proud and ancient family of Caesars when the Hohenzollerns were robber barons in the semi-civilized country to the north.

The Austrian Empire is not a nation. It is not even a composite of many peoples. It is an aggregation of separate and distinct peoples; of Hungarians, of Germans, of Italians, of Bohemians, of Slavs, the latter two being branches of the same general family. The empire has been held together, not by the solidarity of its

many nationalities, but by the cleverness with which the Emperor-King has played one against the other.

So, when the war is decisively won by the Allies, Austria will be partially dismembered, but what is left will be its own master, neither the slaves of the German Kaiser, nor the masters of other nationalities.

Bohemia will form the larger part of a new and free state inhabited by Czechs and Slavs—the Czech-Slovak nation, carved out of the vitals of the present Empire. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, along the eastern shore of the Adriatic, will be joined with old Serbia and Montenegro to form a new free state of Jugoslavs, or southern Slavs. That portion of the Austrian territory around the top of the Adriatic will become part of the democratic kingdom of Italy. This is Italia Irredentia, the land peopled by Italians which the Italians were not able to wrest from Austria in their war of independence more than half a century ago. Galicia, or Austrian Poland, will be joined with German Poland and Russian Poland, and the Polish people of central Europe will again be united under one government of their own choosing.

Discovering Old Friends—and Enemies

Making friends is an art whose foundations reach deep down into the heart. Many people have the knack of making acquaintances; few have the art of making many friends. True friendship is based upon mutual knowledge and understanding; such is the necessary prelude to a sympathetic mutual interest which is the test of real friendship. People cannot well have a sympathetic mutual interest, unless there is some kinship between their ideals and aspirations.

The Great War is enabling nations to discover their friends among the nations—and their enemies; just as it is enabling individuals to form new friendships.

For more than a hundred years the American people have held the French in sentimental esteem. They have been friends in a hazy, idealistic manner. It was an unsubstantial friendship—and consequently not developed into the genuine article—because there was an absence of mutual knowledge and understanding.

The war has discovered the French to the Americans—and to the world—and is discovering the Americans to the French—and to the world. Mutual knowledge and understanding of the real nation, of its spiritual side, of its deep-set ideals and aspirations, of its soul, has disclosed qualities which arouse and sustain respect, admiration, love.

Too, the war has discovered to the world the souls of the British and the other nations involved in it, and of the nations which have staid out. And on the side of the Allies there has grown up a friendship for one another that is based upon this mutual knowledge and understanding.

When a people, or an individual, is stricken by the externals which so often hide the real self beneath, then it is possible for others to form a true estimate of his character. This war has stripped the externals from individual and nation, and has held up the naked soul before the eyes of the world.

And yet, Germany professes to be at a loss to understand why she is held in such loathsome contempt. Sometimes it would seem that the German ruling class—and the German ruled class—is hurt more by the contempt of her foes for her character than by the bullets from the Allies' guns. It puzzles a German. He cannot

understand why the rest of the world does not admire the things he does, as he admires them. At first, he explained it by saying that the rest of the world was afraid of Germany and envious of Germany. But when it finally was beaten into his head that the rest of the world was appalled by the evil which Germans did, and not afraid of the Germans themselves, he began to be puzzled, and then to be hurt.

War—any war—reveals the character of individual or nation as nothing else can. It brings to the surface the best and the worst elements of that character. It throws upon him the searchlight from which there is no hiding. The world, having seen the German character of today under the pitiless glare of this searchlight, has decided that it is an evil thing, a festering sore in the body of the world, and that it must be cut out to save the rest of the body from becoming corrupted.

Individual Friendships

The Rotarians of the British Isles have had the vision of an individual international friendship based upon the Rotary perception that friendship is born of acquaintance. It was a big vision which inspired the Rotarians of Liverpool to inaugurate the plan of opening British homes to American soldiers on leave in the British Isles. The plan has been enthusiastically taken up by all the other Rotary Clubs of the Twenty-fourth District. It has the endorsement of the Government officials. It is being put into practical operation. And—just as the Rotarians confidently expected—it works.

That is the test of any idea. Will it work? Is it practical? That is the test to which Rotary has been put ever since its birth in Chicago, on the 23rd day of February, 1905. Rotary has worked. It has been proved to be a practical system of idealism, which can be applied to nearly every phase of human existence.

The Great War has provided Rotary with wonderful new opportunities to prove its workability. It has stood the test, is standing it, and the British Hospitality plan is one of the methods by which the test is being met.

Light on the Russian Problem

Until the United States made public the documents which proved that Lenin and Trotsky have been in the pay of Germany from the start of their activities in Russia, the Russian problem after the revolution has been an unsolvable puzzle to every lover of democracy.

These disclosures leave Russia a puzzle no longer, but still a most difficult problem. We understand why the ostensible government set up by these two arch traitors has spurned every proffer of aid from the democratic nations of the world. They and most of their co-workers have betrayed the proletariat of their own land, for whom they profess so much love, into the hands of the most autocratic government in the world today.

These disclosures prove that Lenin and Trotsky are and have been the agents of the German Government, hired to betray Russia into the hands of Germany; provided with millions in German gold and credit with which to bribe the venal among Russian revolutionary leaders and form an organization strong enough to make a pretense of binding the Russian people with the chains of the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

In the chaotic condition following the sudden overthrow of a despotic government in a country of large size and many millions of uneducated people, it is easy for a few determined and ambitious spirits to seize the reins of government. If they act with wisdom (*Continued on page 228*)

A Thin Volume

By J.R. PERRINS

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CHAPTER V

"What a large volume of adventures may be grasped within this little span of life, by him who interests his heart in everything. I pity the man who can travel from Dan to Beersheba and cry, 'Tis all barren;—and so it is, and so is all the world to him who will not cultivate the fruits it offers."—*In the Street, Calais.*

STERNE tells of the learned Smelfungus,—who perhaps was Smollett,—who traveled over Europe and then wrote a jaundiced view of what he saw; and the old parson tells, also, of the rich Mundungus,—who might be any dollar divinity,—who went from Paris to Rome, to Berlin, to London, but who "traveled straight on, looking neither to the right nor the left, lest Piety or Love should seduce him out of his road."

I had been a Smelfungus and a Mundungus in one—the jaundiced view and the life shut up. And there are so many of us in society, and we escape where others must pay; we are satisfied with nothing, not even ourselves, and life is a conspiracy against our happiness.

It had been a week since I was at the library, so I got in my car late the next afternoon and drove up.

The girl was at her desk, as usual, but she seemed tired. I laid the book—the thin volume—on the desk and wondered if it wasn't overdue.

She shook her head, contemplating the date, and then asked,

"Do you want another book—a thin volume?"

"No," I replied. "I haven't exhausted this one. I shall purchase 'A Sentimental Journey' for myself, for I want to learn its sentiments by heart—and practice them. I have already begun, too."

"I am glad," she said simply. "But in what way are you practicing them?" she asked.

"I'd love to tell you," I said. "But this is not the place."

"Then where is the place?" she challenged. And I made bold to reply.

"If you would give the consent of your mind to take dinner with me tonight, I'd tell you."

"That's the only consent I need, sir."

"Then you will go?"

"Yes. But I'll have to go home and dress," she added, just as any normal woman would have done.

"I'll wait until you can leave the library and drive you up," I proffered. "Then I'll go dress for dinner and join you about seven o'clock."

The arrangements were made; I took her home, and hurried to my apartments, and at the appointed time I was back again.

She came down the steps, a fresh, sweet girl in an old rose gown. And watching from the porch were two elderly women.

"Who are your friends?" I inquired, nodding towards the pair.

"Two of the dearest old ladies in the world," she answered. "They are supposed to keep a boarding-house, but it is a home."

"And who did you say was taking you out to dinner?"

"A man who came very near making love

Synopsis of Preceding Installments

Richard Henson, bachelor, thirty-six years old, successful, looking upon business as a game to be played without any consideration of humanity, jaded and discontented in spite of his success, goes to the library in search of a thin volume to make him forget. There he meets Madge Sherwood, who pricks his self-esteem and arouses his interest, and who selects for him Laurence Sterne's "A Sentimental Journey." Reading of the book causes a "renewal" of his spirit; his interest in the girl grows; his interest in others becomes less machinelike. His stenographer's sweetheart, an aviator, is killed in battle, and Henson finds a new zest in life in trying to do something for others.

to me on our second meeting," she laughed, and then firmly added, "And who must not—tonight."

"'Tis both my forte and inclination," I returned.

"And I had a presentiment of it, as the lady of the post-chaise said to the old parson," she bantered.

"Then you are armed for immediate preservation," I went on, keeping in the atmosphere of the story.

"There is nothing to apprehend," was her pertinent rejoinder. "For you have something else to talk about—something that has happened to you, now haven't you?"

I made the admission, and we drove downtown to a restaurant of her choosing—a place where the people were. I had dined there a few times and had been bored, but it was a new and interesting place tonight. Before, the lights glared, the waiters creaked past, machine-like, and the orchestra grated on me. But now the lights were soft, the waiters seemed to glide by, and the music thrilled me.

Then I told her of Jimmy, his mother, and his sweetheart, adding—I believe modestly—my part.

"It was nothing more than my duty," I said. "And your privilege," she added.

"It is worth much to me to hear you appraise it."

We were silent for a time, and then I asked, "What are you thinking?"

"I was just wishing that I was situated so I could do something in these critical days," she responded. "It came naturally for Jimmy to die on the field of honor in France and for you to be able to remain at home and make sacrifices. It does not matter where one may build his altar,—just so the offering ascends to God."

What an impelling idea it was, and I marveled at her, for she was young and her experiences could not have been broad.

Yet she widened my own horizon; she braced me, and I thought of something Ruskin wrote in "Sesame and Lilies,"

"You can not think that the buckling on of the knight's armor by his lady's hand was a mere caprice of romantic fashion. It is the type of an eternal truth—that the soul's armor is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it; and it is only when she braces it loosely that the honor of manhood fails."

In the desert of my life a woman had come as a rose. Anyhow,—and I see it more clearly each day—barrenness is a point of view, and not in reality a scene. If the life is empty it is because the heart is no yielding sesame. One man stands on a majestic mountain with the wonders of nature spread before him and sees no beauty because there is none in himself; another man, with his feet in a marsh, looks out and up, and even the reeds become oaten pipes through which the sea winds lift a symphony.

I looked up as our waiter approached with a tray heavy with silver dishes of food. He might have been forty-five, but there was vigor in every move, and his bearing was even military.

He lowered the tray and began to serve us, but in no servile manner. He did not look at us, for a man at a task—perhaps an unlovely one—never seeks the eyes of others for sympathy. Such seeking—if one does not find the sympathy—does but weaken and adds to the burden.

And just then the orchestra struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner."

I do not think there was a chauvinistic pose in the whole room, though a hundred people stood. Our waiter came to attention like a soldier, and I noted what a fine appearing man he was. He seemed to see beyond,—to some farther shore, an opening vista.

I confess that I had often stood with a sense of duty as that hymn was played, but tonight it was out of a great privilege. And as I looked about the room I felt a sudden kinship to the men and the women who stood with me. We were Americans! And no matter what parentage, no matter what creeds. Love was in that room, floating on the music—love of the race. And this is the meaning of America.

I sat down, after seating the girl, wondering how many in that room were kin to our men who were to fight in France. As the waiter bent over our table he had to straighten up again and brush away a tear.

"It's all right, old man," I said. "Let the tears fall."

"The music—brings it all back," he said, chokingly.

"Brings what back?"

"The fight on San Juan Hill," he replied. "My dearest friend fell right back in my arms"—he crooked them as if about to catch something precious—"dead; but as I laid him down he smiled at me—the last thing he ever did."

I cleared my throat.

"So you were in that fight, eh? And a bit too old to be in this one, I suppose."

"Yes, too old," he admitted with a sigh. "But I'm in it, sir. Joseph's toting a gun for me over there in France."

"Who is Joseph?"

"My boy, sir—a lad of twenty-one. Will the lady have sugar?" he digressed, all attention to our needs.

The lady would have sugar, though she didn't need any, and we were left to ourselves.

"Every one makes his offering," she said.

"We have noblemen in a democracy."

"I feel that the waiter has something on me," I remarked slowly.

She smiled straight into my eyes with understanding, or was it with tenderness? My heart glowed and I leaned towards her.

"No," she denied. "He has not. But he gives all that he has."

I turned my head and looked at the waiter. He stood with his back to the wall, gazing over our heads, yet seeing us, and I thought of what the old doctor of divinity had said when La Fleur came to be his servant,

"I am apt to be taken with all kinds of people at first sight; but never more so than when a poor devil comes to offer his services to so poor a devil as myself."

The waiter—and I realized it—was greater than I, for he served most.

When we rose from dinner and went out onto the street I said to her,

"That waiter taught me a lesson."

"And the lesson?"

"That we are made for co-operation, as Marcus Aurelius would say, like hands and feet."

"That is the highest philosophy, for it embraces the world," she declared.

"And also narrows itself to a person," I added, suddenly looking down into her face and gently pressing her hand.

"Let's keep it in its broader reaches for tonight," she hinted.

"For tonight—yes," I consented.

Then we rode into the stiller reaches of the city, baptized in a long twilight of soft shadows, evening stars, and a crescent moon like a broken ring of gold against the western sky.

CHAPTER VI

"I can safely say for myself, I was never able to conquer any one single bad sensation in my heart so decisively, as by beating up as fast as I could for some kindly and gentle sensation to fight it upon its own ground." —*The Passport*.

NO MAN knows the strength of his heart until it is strained. Character is what we discover in the great test. Love is never really a sentiment until it becomes a service; and in the hour when all the evil of a foe's motives and actions become apparent, then do we put to the test all our own moral boasting and professing.

My enemy came yesterday, following hard on the beautiful evening I'd spent with the library girl. He came with the same old sinister smile that always masks evil intentions. For character he supplies cunning; he always remembers to do ill and not good, and the slightest grievance holds through the bitter years with him like a crack in granite.

Among the men with whom I have grappled in the arena of business I have known many unlovely characters (sometimes by looking in the glass), but this man combined in his nature all the cunning and cruelty of all the others. Golgotha would be sacred to him only as he might secure an option on the road that runs past it, and there is even a fanaticism in his worship of profits.

These are hard sayings, and they are thoughts of yesterday, thank God, and not of today. But I have a story to tell.

As I said, he came to my office yesterday, and when he entered out went all of the ennobling preachments of "A Sentimental Journey." The man was my competitor, and therefore my foe; and I set myself for the spring as a panther sets itself. Moreover, I knew why he came—he wanted in on something.

We opened at long range, and beat the bush

with military precision. Never did two savages, half concealed from each other, creep forward with greater caution.

How singular that business—which rightly understood is a most sacred thing—has taken on all of the instincts of the jungle! A highly cultivated commercial individualism is savagery with a bit of gloss—which is for church and social functions. But in business itself there is the parry and then—the thrust, just as in the Stone Age of the race.

I read somewhere of the development of business in Rome. Each clan was fortified on one of the seven hills, and when desiring—or compelled—to barter with another clan, they would arm themselves heavily and creep to a common meeting ground below—a forum. After the exchange of goods—which involved haggling and distrust,—back the clans would retreat and shout defiance at one another.

Too much of that spirit—though we have substituted finesse for the war club—yet dominates business, keeping the foe feeling alive and tarnishing a sacred calling.

IF YOU, Brother Rotarian, think that you have a great mission to perform in Rotary, remember that great missions are serious undertakings. Do not expect to perform great missions in a day. First, live with the principles of Rotary till they are as familiar to you as your own business, and associate with Rotarians until they constitute your warmest and closest friends. If your desire is results, mould your propaganda to conform to the recognized principles of Rotary before attempting to make it a part of Rotary.

—*Paul P. Harris, President Emeritus, International Association of Rotary Clubs.*

On came my business opponent as wary as a fox, and everything of the past few sacred days blurred for me, and I was again a merciless master of a business situation. The man opposite was sixty years old. In the beginning—so I have been told—he possessed ideals, ideals that were soon beaten down in the actual game. But for years he had thought of business as pirates think of ships at sea—prey for the swift and the strong. And he had floated a black flag in the world of business for a generation. His victims were legion, and he was the tiger in the business jungles of the city until I rose in that place and disputed with him for the mastery.

Suddenly he launched his proposition, but it was nothing more than a feeler—the fins of a shark, the antennae of a poisonous insect; and it concerned a war contract, thinly guised as patriotism. At once I thought of what Sterne wrote of the king's court of his own time,

"Our court is at present full of patriots, who wish for nothing but the honors and the wealth of our country."

But I said,

"We may not bid at all, Weston."

I lied, he knew I lied, but he knew that I knew that he was about to lie. And the telephone temporarily ended the battle. The library girl had called me.

"When will you be at the library?" she asked.

"In twenty minutes if you say," I quickly replied.

"No," she flatly denied me. "But if you come up in the next day or two I'll have a thin volume to show you."

"Just in another day—no two days about it," I called.

She consented and left the telephone, and also left me talking into it.

But when I hung up the receiver and started to return to my caller, I paused. Before me rose the face of the girl, the sentiments of a thin volume, Jimmy and his mother, and a crescent moon.

Metamorphosis may be as sudden as incrustation is prolonged, and I entered the man's presence only to see that his face had altered. When the face of one we have always regarded a foe suddenly takes on some softness, even though it be but our own emotions that have transformed it, we invite a more ennobling manner.

"Let's hear your proposition again, Weston," I requested kindly.

He was too adroit, too much of a master in parlance, not to note the change, but it astounded him, yet he was alert and distrustful.

But he began at the beginning, and I heard him to the end without interruption. My very silence proved ominous and increased his suspicion, while I sat and struggled with my evil propensities, bringing forward constantly a troop of good ones to "fight them upon their own ground."

I knew that I had him; I knew before he finished that he was behind military developments by several days—which is a long time in securing contracts; and I knew that we could shut him out in the cold.

I picked up the code of ethics for business men of all lines and handed it to him.

"Did you ever see that?" I digressed.

He glanced at it casually and shook his head.

"Read it, Weston," I urged.

He looked at me queerly,—which also means suspiciously, but he read it.

"H-mn! Very nice sentiments, Henson," he said, handing it back to me.

I handed it right back to him, placed my finger on the ninth commandment of the code and said,

"Read it aloud, Weston."

Again he gave me that odd, inquiring look, but he did as I requested, and this is what we both heard:

"To consider no personal success legitimate or ethical which is secured by taking unfair advantage of certain opportunities in the social order that are absolutely denied others; nor to take advantage of opportunities to achieve material success that others will not take because of the questionable morality involved."

This time he did not lay the card aside, but fingered it uneasily.

"That indicts me, Weston," I said. "It doesn't leave me with a single peg to hold to."

"Oh," he returned rather easily, like a man who is quick to ward off conversion by admitting that he is a sinner, "I guess it indict us all, Dick. But whoever wrote that didn't know business."

"I think he did," I argued. "I think he knew the basis of durable business. And I'm going to practice that very thing towards you, Weston."

He put me to a severe test by dryly saying,

"I'm not needing charity, Henson. I've made an out-and-out business proposition to you."

"Yes, and I want to tell you that you are out and out in the cold."

He was far too keen not to understand me. He rose at once, but I held out a detaining hand.

"Weston," I began, "we have entered on a terrible struggle with a powerful foe. I believe that my country is right: the world's peace and democracy are at stake. But what are we business men doing to win the higher victories? Here we are—you and I—in that kind of business that, almost by accident, puts us in line for great profits out of war. Advantages have come to us that are denied others; and even before this war touched us as it does today, we had those advantages and took them, and didn't stop to think that others would not do so because of the questionable morality involved. Now didn't we?"

"I'm in business, Henson," he said stubbornly. "If I had made a preacher of myself, why, I'd stick to my creed; if a lawyer, I'd play the game."

But I was even more persistent. I took him by the coat lapel and said,

"What sort of Americans are we, Weston? Here we are, with the cunning of the savage, securing business ascendancy for ourselves. We think in terms of profits, not in terms of patriotism. The flag waves over our firms, but we stain it more with our selfish transactions than if we'd throw it in the mud and step on it."

He was silent, and he seemed to relax. Then I let go his coat and we faced each other.

"Weston," I resumed, "you made me a proposition; now I'll make you one. I have the inside on that government contract, but I'll share with you. Let's bid at sixteen and a quarter, and go fifty-fifty."



"I handed him the code of ethics for business men of all lines."

"Dick," he said, and his voice shook a little, "you'll ruin profits, son."

"And save my soul and democracy in the bargain, Weston."

The old fellow began to pace up and down the office, and I waited.

"Have you figured what you can make at that price, Dick?" he inquired.

"Yes. It won't be big money, but it will be a profit, Weston. At that price we can land the contract, if we combine, and prevent that other gang—you know who—from cleaning up at the expense of the government in this crisis. I'm going to enlist, Weston,—enlist in this new way. Are you on?"

His father had fought at Shiloh, and died there in the "hornet's nest," following the flag.

"Dick," he said huskily, "you are right, son. I'd never thought of things the way you've put 'em. We are trying to make too much money out of this terrible war—make it

off the miseries of the race. Hereafter I'm going to wave the flag with a higher conception of what it means, Dick. I'm on, son!"

And I shook hands hard—shook with a man who had entered my office a lifelong foe and left it a friend for life.

How simple it all was! I'd tested a larger code and it had worked. It was a code of a single standard. I think that most of the ills of the business world, rising out of the competitive system, may be traced to a triple code, as someone has put it. It is too often true that a man has one code when dealing with his family; another code—less ethical—when dealing with his friends; and a third code—barren of ethics—when dealing with a stranger. If the code I use in dealing with my son is the code I use in dealing with another man's son, why, I make sacred the whole of life's relations; otherwise I engender bitterness and check the sway of love.

often disappoint them, but that their condition puts it so much in my power to do it. Behold,—behold, I am thy servant! disarms me at once of the powers of a master."—*Le Dimanche*.

THE next day, and not the next one or two, as the girl put it, I went to the library and was presented with a beautifully bound copy of "A Sentimental Journey."

"I wanted to be the one to give it to you," she said by way of explanation.

Now, a bachelor receives many gifts from women—slippers, ties, flowers, pictures, smoking sets, watch fobs, and even rings; but nothing ever took on such immediate value and abiding worth as the gift of this book.

The armor that turned the arrow, the helmet that deadened the blow must have been precious materials and possessions to the knight; and this book that had renewed me and placed my feet in higher paths,—the book that retaught me the lessons of the little things that count the most, is the object—the material object—of my deepest affections.

"Please autograph it and write what you feel," I begged, thanking her with a tender look, a tender word, and a handclasp—not too tender.

So she wrote in it,

"From Madge Sherwood to Richard Henson, June 20th, 1917, in the time of the great renewal.—The gift of a thin volume that gave light."

"There are other lessons in this book that may have escaped you," she remarked, as she handed it to me.

"Tell me what they are and I'll be quick to learn them, teacher," said I.

"I'll tell you some time when there is time. It's my busy day."

"Then make it tonight," I urged in low tones.

She hesitated, then quite frankly replied,

"All right, tonight."

"At seven-thirty."

"Eight o'clock," she corrected.

And at eight o'clock my car stood before her house, and I stood inside of it, meeting the maiden sisters. Everything suggested the home, not the boarding place, and I knew the girl's environment was of the best.

"Have you your book?" she asked as soon as the maiden sisters withdrew from the parlor

I drew it from my pocket and held it up, grinning.

"Turn to the chapter *Le Dimanche*," she instructed.

I did so.

"Read it to me," she further ordered.

And I read it.

"Now," she began severely, "what does it teach you?"

I was sorely puzzled. I looked so and I said so.

"Does it suggest nothing to you?" she asked.

"Not very much," I replied, reading a few lines again. "What does it suggest to you?"

"A dance."

"A dance! You mean you want to go to a dance?" I questioned.

She nodded, and her eyes sparkled.

"Where?" I inquired, jealous and highly inquisitive. *(Continued Next Month.)*

Any Book for Any Soldier Anywhere

By Charles E. Rush

ROTARIANS, who of all men, value efficiency and admire a big job thoroly well done, should know more about the Library War Service of the American Library Association. The association undertook to furnish any book in any language to any American soldier, sailor or marine in any country, and it has made good on the proposition.

The American Library Association is the sole agent thru which the American army and navy can get books, and wherever books are found, in army camps and cantonments, naval stations, coast defense bases, war ships and transports, they are there by virtue of the Library War Service.

In forty-one large camps the association has central library buildings, but branch libraries have been establisht in Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus buildings, Hostess Houses of the Y. W. C. A., in hospitals, in army schools and colleges on both sides of the Atlantic. Soon there will be branch libraries in German prison camps; M. Llewellyn Raney, Director of the overseas work, recently visited Switzerland to confer with the Red Cross prison committee, and left a preliminary order for 6,000 books to be sent to Germany.

Library on Every Transport

Every army transport has a library of between 1,500 and 4,000 books, depending on the size of the ship and the number of men carried. Every war vessel has its library. Even the troop trains on which the men go to camp are supplied with magazines, new ones, not old junk. Even in the trenches little magazines may be found. There are long daylight hours

of inaction and boredom in the front line, and as nearly as possible the Library War Service means to get reading matter to the fighters.

All this means the expenditure of a great deal of money. In the first appeal for funds the American Library Association askt for a million dollars, and got a million and a half. In the second appeal the assocation asks for \$3,500,000. Even this great sum will keep the work going for only a year. It will go on, increasingly expensive as the army grows to three, four, five million, and up, as the advertisements say, until victory is won and the last man is demobilized.

Up to date the American Library Association has distributed a little short of 4,000,000 books, of which number 560,271 were purchased. Of purchased books, some of them very expensive, 198,267 have been sent overseas.

Why Purchase Books

Right here it may be well to answer a question very frequently asked. Why is it that the association buys so many books? Why cannot the books read by the men in the service be supplied by combing out all public and private libraries,

and by donations from publishers and others?

For very good reasons. The appeal for gift books, which has been continuous for over a year, has resulted in donations of less than 3,000,000 volumes, mostly fiction. In fact almost all of the gift books that could go on the shelves were fiction. The great demand in the army and navy is not for works of fiction. The men read fiction of course, but they read technical works, scientific works, text books, history, foreign language books, geographies, atlases, dictionaries, English and foreign.

Such books are almost never included in gift book collections and when they are they are usually out-of-date. Some scientific works never get out of date, it is true, and some text books remain the same thru the centuries. Gray's Anatomy, which was written seventy-five years ago, is still standard, and children today study the same geometry and trigonometry that Greek and Roman boys toiled over. But a book on

Yiddish books he nearly collapsed with joy.

Library service in war time would be almost of no value if the books needed by the men could not get to them at the exact time they are wanted. All thru the camps men are studying for promotion, in order to work out special problems of work, for entrance into military schools.

Not long ago a notice of an Annapolis examination was posted at Pelham Bay, New York. Eighty boys decided to enter the competition, and the first thing they did was to visit the camp library and ask for higher mathematics text books. The librarian gave them all she had, then telephoned to the main office in New York, and within a short time over a hundred trigonometries, geometries and algebras were at Pelham.

It is for these reasons that the Library War Service needs money as well as gifts of books. It is to buy books that will help the fighting men to become better soldiers, help them to know why they are fighting, help them to come back from the war better equiped to produce wealth.

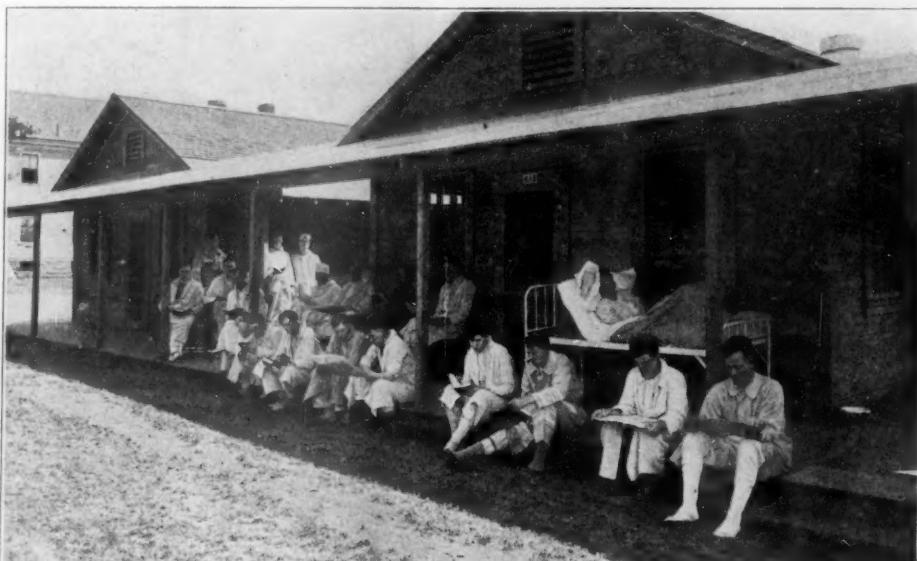
The appreciation with which the work of the Library War Service has met was amply shown in a letter written to Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress and general director of the war service, by Raymond B. Fosdick after his visit to the war zone.

Rotarian Librarians on Job

Two hundred and thirty-four librarians have been pressed into the services of the Library War Service, and most of them are in the field. Among them are these fifteen Rotarians: W. F. Seward, Librarian, Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Li-

brary; Carl H. Milam, Director Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library; A. Strohm, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library; J. G. Moulton, Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library; C. E. Rush, Indianapolis (Ind.) Public Library; J. S. Cleavenger, Jackson (Mich.) Public Library; George T. Settle, Louisville (Ky.) Public Library; William F. Yust, Secretary Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library; C. H. Compton, Head of Reference Department, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library; C. W. Sumner, Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library; George N. Cheney, Law Librarian of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Court House; Paul M. Paine, Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library; H. Hughes, Trenton (N. J.) Public Library; J. Lucht, Wichita (Kans.) Public Library; and A. L. Bailey, Wilmington (Del.) Public Library.

Note: Charles E. Rush is the Assistant Director of Information of the Second Library War Fund of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association, and former member of the Rotary Clubs of Des Moines, Iowa, and St. Joseph, Mo. He wrote the foregoing in cooperation with Rotarian L. W. Josselyn, Librarian of the Jacksonville, Fla., Public Library.



Convalescents at hospital at Vancouver Barracks (Washington) reading books and magazines supplied by the War Service of the American Library Association.

automobile construction has to have a very recent date mark to be of the slightest value to a soldier. Books on the chemistry of high explosives, the art of camouflage, tank construction and the like, are all new. They are never combed out of libraries, public or private.

Books in Many Tongues

Neither, by the combing process, could the association ever hope to get the enormous number of foreign language books that are called for by America's polyglot army. Upwards of forty different languages are spoken by the men in the draft army alone. Many of these men read English with difficulty. They would suffer if cut off entirely from their foreign newspapers and books.

A Jewish soldier was found in a hospital ward in such a nervous condition that the doctors feared his mind had been affected. A visiting Rabbi discovered that the man spoke and read little except Yiddish and he was simply suffering acutely from his isolation. He had an old Yiddish newspaper which he read to tatters, and when his state became known, and the hospital librarian brought the man a collection of

What Rotary Can Do for Boys

By C. J. Atkinson

The interest of Rotary and Rotarians in boys is unfailing. The 1917-1918 Committee on Work Among Boys made an interesting and helpful report to the International Rotary Convention at Kansas City, by C. J. Atkinson of New York, its chairman. The Convention adopted the report, and John Dolph of Washington, Chairman of the 1918-1919 committee, is already at work on plans to carry into effect the many excellent recommendations contained in the report. The Convention also adopted a resolution recommending that Rotary take special interest in and endorse boys' work and that each club support organized boys' work as the needs of its community might require, and that each club appoint a permanent committee to handle such work. The Committee's report follows.

ACTING upon Resolution No. 4 adopted by the Eighth Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, at Atlanta, Ga., in June, 1917, your Committee on Work Among the Boys, immediately upon its appointment, took up work in the order suggested, by urging upon all affiliated clubs the appointment of a standing Committee on Boys' Work.

Fifty-one clubs responded to the first "urge" and reported the appointment of such a committee. Second and third letters were sent out three and six months later to the clubs not previously responding, and brought favorable reports from one hundred and four additional clubs, making a total of one hundred and fifty-five Rotary Clubs reporting a Committee on Boys' Work.

Surveys of Community Boy-Life

The Atlanta resolution further recommended—following the appointment of a Boys' Work Committee in each Rotary club—that a survey of the boy-life of the community be made as a guide to the definite work that could be most profitably undertaken. To assist in carrying out this recommendation a survey form was prepared by your committee and supplied to the local Rotary clubs, but up to May 20th, only fifteen of these surveys have been made and reported. The following is the list of the fifteen clubs in the order in which the reports were received:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Henryetta, Okla. | 9. Lawrence, Kans. |
| 2. Rochester, N. Y. | 10. Buffalo, N. Y. |
| 3. Cedar Rapids, Ia. | 11. Greeley, Colo. |
| 4. Elmira, N. Y. | 12. Newton, Kansas |
| 5. Saginaw, Mich. | 13. Shawnee, Okla. |
| 6. Shreveport, La. | 14. Fargo, N. Dak. |
| 7. Terre Haute, Ind. | 15. Lancaster, Pa. |

Your committee prepared a list of practical boys' work activities as reported by Rotary clubs prior to the Atlanta Convention, and had same printed and circulated. Requests for definite programs have been insistent, and we fear that our replies have been disappointing, as the lack of information respecting local conditions limited us to generalities. *Where boy-life surveys have been made, however, we were able to offer very definite suggestions which seem to have assisted in the solution of local boy problems in some communities.*

Reports from Local Rotary Clubs

The reports received from the local clubs as

to work actually undertaken this year, notwithstanding the other pressing calls for war service, are a splendid tribute to the earnest purpose with which the various Boys' Work Committees have taken up their duties. These reports, compared with those of the year previous, show an increase of over one hundred per cent in real constructive work performed.

We regret that even a summary, with due credit, is rendered impossible by limitations, and shall therefore content ourselves with giving a brief but suggestive catalogue of the activities

ENLIST IN WORK FOR BOYS

The adoption by the Atlanta Convention of the declaration that a great field for actual service to be rendered by Rotary Clubs lies in constructive work among boys was potentially one of Rotary's greatest achievements.

The International Committee was specifically directed by resolution at Kansas City to endeavor to stimulate a greater interest in work among boys.

These are war times, and men are the one great essential. War work is the biggest plank in Rotary's program at the present time. Since the boys of today will be the men of tomorrow, surely the International Committee is justified in calling upon every Rotary club to enlist in the organization and development of Boys' Work.

District Governors have been requested to appoint committees who will supervise the work in their respective districts, and all clubs which have not already anticipated the call are requested to appoint committees, to initiate and develop Boys' Work in their respective communities.

To know that 155 clubs appointed committees on Boys' Work last year is not only an inspiration to the friends of boys, but also a guarantee that Rotary proposes to make splendid progress in that field.

The success of the organized effort that was made by the clubs is set forth in the report of the International Committee, which is published herewith. We commend it to the careful consideration of every Rotarian.

—John Dolph, Chairman Committee on Work Among Boys, I. A. of R. C.

performed. Rotary clubs report the following activities for the past year:

Promoted, financed, and provided Scoutmasters for the Boy Scout movement.
Organized, backed, and provided workers, lecturers, and entertainers for Boys' Clubs.
Secured Big Brothers for individual boys and gave financial support to the movement.
Helped finance Y. M. C. A. and paid memberships in Boys' Departments.
Co-operated with U. S. Boys' Working Reserve and provided farm instruction camps.

Assisted in Juvenile Court and probation work; boys from court paroled to Rotarians.

Work for Playgrounds

Work to secure playgrounds and provided funds to equip and supervise them.
Did vocational guidance work and arranged employment for boys.

Organized and equipped boys' bands in high schools, industrial schools, and institutions.

Adopted boys and educating them.

Gave scholarships in art and other schools.

Financed boys' summer camps—wholly or in part.

Secured necessary medical help for crippled children.

Promoted Marine Boy Scouts. Loaned money to boys to purchase pigs.

Gave prizes, trophies, and in other ways promoted athletics among boys.

Established a detention home for boys.

Organized and backed various organizations, such as: Boys' Achievement Club, Newsboys Association, and a State Industrial School.

Raised \$15,000 for a Boys' Home and \$12,000 for a cottage at a farm school for boys.

Held father-and-son banquets. Gave newsboys street-boys, orphans, etc., dinners, suppers, theater parties, auto rides, entertainments, etc.

Devised various plans for encouraging thrift on the part of boys.

Three Canadian clubs are specializing on the care of the sons of soldiers overseas.

Basis for Constructive Boys' Work

Your committee, after careful consideration, recommends the following as the basis upon which constructive Boys' Work in Rotary should proceed:

1. Rotary's chief objective in its work among the boys should be the development of good citizens.

2. In this work Rotary clubs should seek the local field of greatest need as disclosed by a sufficient preliminary boy-life survey of the community.

3. No work for boys—unless it be to meet an emergency—should be undertaken excepting in the earnest purpose to make it continuous. Rotary should work thru agencies already in existence, or promote new agencies able to assume responsibility, keeping Rotary free to cooperate with every worthy movement in the interest of boys.

4. The development of individual effort on the part of Rotarians should be encouraged. This effort may find expression in volunteer service with boys' welfare organizations or in a personal interest in individual boys. In either case such service should have adequate supervision.

5. Rotarians should vigilantly devote themselves to safeguard the boy-life of the community thru wise municipal, state, and federal laws.

6. Every Rotary club is a logical Vocational Guidance Bureau. The boys' work program should give Rotarians the opportunity of relating themselves to vocational guidance within their individual classifications.

Deductions and Methods of Procedure

Your committee directs the attention of Rotarians to the fact that a sufficient preliminary survey need not be elaborate or expensive. Plans and suggestions are supplied that will make possible such a survey by any local Boys' Work Committee. The deductions from the findings of the survey must be made with due regard to local conditions which cannot be tabulated.

Thus, in the hypothetical city of A—, there is a well organized Boys' Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, a Boys'

Club well housed and equipped, and a few scattered Boy Scout troops. Here, plainly, the need will be for the establishing of a Boy Scout council and the securing of an executive officer. Possibly the survey's findings might justify assistance in establishing a Boys' Department in the Knights of Columbus or the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the securing of a Big Brother executive, or encouraging Woodcraft Leagues, Boys' Brigades, Cadet Corps, etc.

Or in B—, Scouting is well organized, the Boys' Club well supplied with a central building and branches, and other movements may be well represented in the churches. Here the Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., or K. of C., may need Rotary's help to secure equipment for a Boys' Department.

Or in C—, the Y. M. C. A. Boys' Department and Scouting are in process of successful development, and no Community Boys' Club is in existence. Here, Rotary would do well to continue steady support for the work in progress

while they give attention to the founding and development of a Boys' Club.

Or in D—, boys' work movements are found to be well represented. Here the weaker organizations should be strengthened, and plans laid for a general development of service.

In the above outline we wish to include all reputable boys' work organizations, and have mentioned the names of the most outstanding without any desire to deprecate others. The need of community playgrounds should always have due consideration in laying plans for the recreational life of the boys of a city. Cities of 25,000 population or over can have all the agencies referred to at work without overlapping, and we have yet to discover a city where ample provision had been made for all the boys.

In the adjustment of the remedial agencies to the community's needs, opportunity will be given for displaying, not only rare judgment, but the quality of charity and freedom from prejudice which characterizes Rotary. Every Boys'

Work Committee, whether international, district, or local, should be prompted by the supreme desire to save for good citizenship all the boys of the community, rather than the desire of advancing the interests of any one particular kind of work among boys.

Your committee wishes to express their appreciation for the helpful co-operation extended by Headquarters Office, District Governors, and Rotary club officials, and beg to make the following recommendations:

(1) That Committee on Work Among Boys be chosen from communities adjacent, making personal consultation of all members possible.

(2) That a Committee on Work Among the Boys be appointed for each Rotary District.

(3) That the publication of a hand-book of principles, plans, and suggestions for Boys' Work in Rotary be authorized.

The office work of the Committee for the year shows: Letters received, 523. Letters sent out, 1,076. Printed matter distributed, 2,853.

Boy Work in Kansas City

By Russell F. Greiner

The Rotarians of Kansas City, Mo., are getting into action in Work Among the Boys, as shown by the following open letter in "The Buzz Saw" written by Past International President Russell F. Greiner to his fellow club members in Kansas City.

IT HAS been said, and truthfully so, that Rotary has made an humble servant out of many a gruff and selfish man. One of the great accomplishments of the Rotary movement has been the making over of men, and if the movement is so successful in making over men who are old and set in their habits, it should be doubly successful in the shaping of the character of boys by instilling in them the principles and doctrines of Rotary.

The different Rotary clubs have hit upon many kinds of work in the civic and social life of their cities, all of which has been full of merit, and Rotary has cut no small figure in their successful promotion. In many clubs the boy problem struck home from the very beginning of the Rotary movement. By those who have given it some study it has been found that most Rotarians started life as poor boys, and that their success has been achieved in the face of obstacles, so that has placed them in a mental condition to especially sympathize with boys who find life's sledding somewhat rough.

Beginning with the Cincinnati convention there was a general movement of Rotary clubs to more activity in work among boys. A special committee for that purpose was appointed, and Rotary clubs were urged to take the leadership in serving boys in the different cities in the way which seemed best considering local conditions. Many clubs have work thru organizations, like the Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., etc.

K. C. Starts Something

The activity of the boys movement among Rotary clubs was again emphasized at the Atlanta and Kansas City conventions. So it was especially fitting that the Kansas City Rotary Club take the action it did at the meeting Thursday, September 12th, when they practically adopted the Boys' Hotel of Kansas City, and pledged themselves to give of their time and money to this institution, which is doing such a wonderful work in the making of men out of boys who have, unfortunately, thru no cause of their own, been deprived of the environment of a good home.

The operation and possession of the Boys' Hotel is vested in the Juvenile Improvement Association of Kansas City, and even those that have not possess of a wonderful plant and organization like the Boys' Hotel of this city.

The operation and possession of the Boys'

Hotel is vested in the Juvenile Improvement

Association of Kansas City, and the leaders of

that movement have very graciously agreed

to make a majority of their board of directors

men who are active in the Rotary Club of this

city. This affords Kansas City Rotarians a

wonderful opportunity to do a great work at

small cost and little effort. Divide the needed

work of men at the Boys' Hotel among the 320

members of the Kansas City Rotary Club and

the task is a trivial one, but the results to be

obtained are beyond predicting.

A Big Opportunity

The Rotary Club of Kansas City has always held a most enviable reputation in the International Association, but in the final analysis it would be difficult for any of us to point out any specific work that we have successfully accomplished. Our work has been more general, probably, than any of the larger Rotary clubs. We have participated in every campaign looking toward the betterment of conditions in our city, but it has always been a divided honor, and we have served rather as a hand-maiden to some other organization. Now an opportunity is afforded to the Rotary Club to father a specific work, and to make not only a reputation locally, but internationally, for our club.

It is hoped that every Rotarian will rally to the support of the Boys' Hotel, but it is urged that before you do so you visit this institution, thoroly familiarize yourself with their work and satisfy yourself that the institution is in every way worthy of not only your individual efforts, but that of the organization.

The work of Rotary among boys over the country has been most pronounced. Among the outstanding activities of different Rotary Clubs we take the liberty of noting a few.

Work of Other Clubs

The Rotary Club of Rockford, Ill., raised \$60,000 for a boys' club building.

Every member of the Rotary Club of Fort

Wayne (Ind.) has adopted a boy and is acting as his friend and guide.

The Rotary Club of Winnipeg (Canada) conducted a campaign to assist the Knowles Home for Boys of that city. In three days they raised over \$15,000.

The Rotary Club of Terre Haute (Ind.) has raised and expended \$7,000 in boys' work in that city.

The Rotary Club of New York is especially active in boys' work. They have entertained and assisted the Junior Naval Reserves, the Boy Scouts, and the Junior Police.

The Rotary Club of Henryetta, Okla., made a complete review of the boy life of that city, and assisted in the establishment of a community boys' club.

The Rotary Club of Evansville (Ind.) have a definite and complete plan for individual Rotarians to help individual boys, with typewritten instructions and report forms.

The Rotary Club of Portland (Me.) have fathered the Boys' Club of that city.

The Rotary Club of Meridian (Miss.) fathered the Big Brother movement to the working boys of that city.

Every boy on probation from the Juvenile Court of Anaconda, Mont., has a member of the Rotary Club of that city to look into his case and advise him.

Adopt Soldiers' Sons

The Rotary Club of St. John (N. B.) have undertaken to be Big Brothers to ninety-eight soldiers' sons of that city whose fathers are overseas.

The wonderful work of the Rotary Club of Toledo (Ohio) in looking after crippled children in that city has been a matter of interest in International Rotary for several years.

The members of the Rotary Club of Montreal (Canada) raised \$12,000 for the purpose of erecting a cottage on the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge, Quebec.

This is but a brief review of the activities of a few of the clubs in International Rotary in boys' work. This special work certainly should appeal to all Rotarians, and we hope that within twelve months from this date, the Boys' Hotel and the Kansas City Rotary Club work will be so interwoven that we will feel they are part and parcel of our organization.

Directors Dispose of Important Matters

By The Secretary

A NUMBER of important matters were disposed of at the September meeting of the 1918-1919 Board of Directors which was held Thursday and Friday, September 12th and 13th at Washington, D. C., in the Gridiron Room of the New Willard Hotel. The directors present were President Poole, Immediate Past President, E. Leslie Pidgeon and First Vice-President Adams. Second Vice-President Kelsey and Third Vice-President Lansing were unable to attend but consented to the holding of the meeting. Chesley R. Perry was present and acted as secretary.

Matters discussed included such important subjects as the relations between the International Association and the British Association; appointment of the 1919 Convention Program Committee and other committees; relations with organizations similar to Rotary; redistricting matters; conducting of the district conferences; financial matters; employment for returned soldiers and sailors; etc.

It was agreed that Rotary should use the words "Victory Prayer" instead of "War Angelus." The Board observed the daily Victory Prayer at twelve o'clock each day.

Relations With I. A. of R. C.

Vice-President Adams' suggestion of a committee in each club on relations with International Headquarters was discussed at length with the result that the directors agreed that each club should have such a committee. It was further agreed that the International President, in asking the club president to appoint such a committee, would suggest that it be composed of men who have attended one or more International Conventions or have, in other ways, come in contact with the International Association.

It was agreed that the success of such a committee in any club would depend upon it being a live committee, and that in some cases such committee would, of its own accord, discover the need for the education of the members of the club regarding the International Association, or the need of bringing the club into better relations with the International Association; and that in other cases, where the International Association was not receiving proper reaction from a club with reference to Association work in which the club should be participating, the committee on International Relations of that club might be appealed to from International Headquarters to explain the situation and to improve it.

It was also agreed that other functions of the committee should be discovered, if possible. To that end the Secretary was authorized to prepare an outline of the functions of such committee and submit it to President Poole and Vice-President Adams, for editing and completion, after which it will be submitted in its completed form to the other members of the Board.

Relation with Similar Organizations

Immediate Past President Pidgeon offered a resolution regarding organizations similar to Rotary and it was unanimously adopted as follows:

WHEREAS various organizations similar to Rotary, exist, or are being organized, and

WHEREAS several Rotary clubs have communicated with the International Secretary, conveying the information that

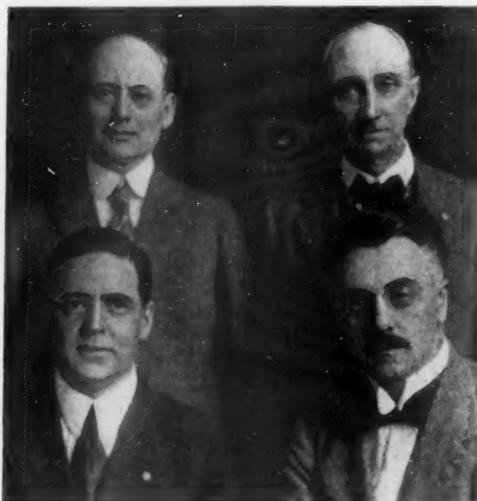
organizers of some of these organizations have represented that an agreement exists between them and International Rotary for a division of territory, or that International Rotary has given official approval to the establishment of these similar organizations, be it

RESOLVED that the International Board place themselves on record as desiring to place no obstacle in the way of similar organizations, granting membership is distinct, but denies emphatically that any arrangements regarding organization exists between Rotary and other organizations, or that Rotary has given any official approval of the organization of such clubs, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the International Board, in harmony with the Atlanta Convention, emphatically oppose dual membership, considering such injurious to all organizations concerned.

Redistricting Matters

In the matter of redistricting the following action was taken:



Presidents and secretaries of International and British Rotary. At left: John Poole, president, and Chesley R. Perry, secretary, I. A. of R. C. At right: Andrew Home-Morton, president, and Thos. Stephenson, secretary, B. A. R. C. This photograph was taken by Harris & Ewing in Washington, D. C. just before Home-Morton and Stephenson left the U. S. A. for home after their visit to the Kansas City Convention.

The province of Manitoba and that portion of Western Ontario west of the eighty-fifth meridian was transferred from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth District.

That part of Western Ontario east of the eighty-fifth meridian, which was included in the Fifteenth District, was transferred to the Ninth District.

That part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan east of the eighty-fifth meridian, which was in the Fifteenth District, was transferred to the Ninth District.

It was decided that the territory designated as Eastern Quebec in the International Constitution as part of District No. 1 means that portion of Quebec east of the sixty-eighth meridian. It was further decided that the territory designated as Western Quebec in District No. 4 means that portion of Quebec west of the sixty-eighth meridian.

No action was taken regarding the creation

of a new district to consist of Cuba and Porto Rico, in default of any information indicating that Rotary would be benefited by such action.

District Conferences

The question of district conferences and their preparation and conduct was discussed at length and the following conclusions were reached:

Past experience and present activities seem to require a district conference lasting two days, but not more than two days.

The District Governor should carefully lay out his program for the two days and then adhere to it religiously, except for unusual emergencies. The program for the district conferences should be substantially as follows:

First Day, Morning Session:—Reports from clubs according to some form devised by the District Governor.

First Day, Afternoon Session:—Rotary problems, such as the making out of reports required by International Headquarters, such as the attendance reports, etc.; the preparation, upkeep, and use of the club roster; membership classification; membership attendance; education of Rotarians as to Rotary; promoting attendance at the International Convention.

First Day, Evening:—Conference dinner, a regular Rotary dinner with minimum of expense.

Second Day, Morning Session:—General discussions opened with merely a brief introduction by someone.

1. Ways and means of selling war bonds.
2. Relations with similar organizations.
3. What is proper attendance basis for annual International Convention?
4. Work among the boys.
5. Relations between employer and employee.

Second Day, Afternoon Session:—War work matters and addresses by Government representatives.

There will be probably special luncheons on both days and at each, and also at the conference dinner, speakers of ability, men with messages, may be utilized. There should be one speech, at least, on the principles of Rotary and one on the 1919 Convention.

Expenses of Conference

All unnecessary and undesirable entertainment should be avoided, especially during these war times. Economy should be practiced in both time and money.

The place selected for each district conference should be the one most accessible to the clubs of the district and to the general officer who may have the assignment to attend the conference of that district.

Conferences should be scheduled well in advance, so that every opportunity may be given for publicity among the clubs regarding it.

The expenses of the District Governor in preparing for and attending his conference will be paid by the Association and the Association will pay not to exceed \$50 for the preparation of a report of the conference and the sending of one copy to each club and three copies to International Headquarters (See Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution of the I. A. of R. C.)

All expenses of entertainment, speakers, printing, etc., or of advertising the conference among the clubs other than the publicity which can be given thru the official publication of the Asso-

ciation and the Secretary's Weekly Letter, must be paid out of registration fees collected at the conference or by a contribution made by the host club.

Committee Appointments

The following I. A. of R. C. committee appointments were made:

Committee on Publicity—R. H. Timmons, Wichita, Kans., Chairman.
Committee on Business Methods—John R. Bentley, Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman.
Committee on Relations Between Employer and Employee—E. E. Baker, Kewanee, Ill., Chairman; Judge W. R. Staples, Roanoke, Va.; M. W. Bush, Birmingham, Ala.; George A. Wall, Quincy, Ill.; Wm. Birks, Montreal, Ont.; John H. Wiles, Kansas City, Mo., H. V. Platt, Salt Lake City.

An appropriation of \$1,000, or such part as might be necessary was made from the surplus for the purchase of furniture and equipment as required at the Headquarters office in Chicago.

The Secretary was authorized to subscribe for \$2,000 of United States Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds in the name of the International Association and \$2,000 worth in the name of *THE ROTARIAN* and it was agreed that when the next Victory Loan Bonds are offered in Canada, a subscription of \$1,000 should be made by the Association.

Work Among Boys

John Dolph of Washington, Chairman of the International Committee on Work Among Boys discuss with the Board the work of his committee. He express the thought that the most important things were—

First, to secure reports on surveys in the different cities on boys' life or boys' work.

Second, to ask each Rotary club to appoint a committee on boys' work; he reported that last year about 40% of the clubs had such committees.

Third, to suggest to the Rotary Club that it do not undertake a specific line of work but call to its assistance various citizens to cooperate in establishing this line of work for the boys in the community and that thus the Rotary Club, thru this large committee, could stimulate the work among the boys in the towns. He suggested a central committee to direct this work of the larger general committee.

Relations with B. A. R. C.

Past President Arch Klumph, who attended the Friday session, made his report as a committee of one to confer with Andrew Home-Morton and Thomas Stephenson regarding the relations between the International Association of Rotary Clubs and the British Association of Rotary Clubs.

Klumph met Home-Morton and Stephenson upon their arrival in the United States, traveled with them some, conferred with them at the Kansas City Convention, and again in New York just before they sailed for home.

He presented some of the reasons for the necessity of revising both the B. A. of R. C. Constitution and the I. A. of R. C. Constitution for the present B. A. R. C. Constitution does not conform with the International Constitution and the latter does not recognize the B. A. R. C.

It was decided that Rotarians Pidgeon, Klumph and Perry shall undertake to draft the necessary provisions in order to simplify the relations between the British Rotary clubs and the International Association and to provide for relations with clubs in other countries and that the re-

sult of their work be forwarded to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

1919 Convention

Chairman Klumph of the 1919 Convention Program Committee submitted an informal report which was followed by a general discussion.

There seemed to be an agreement that, both inside and outside the Convention Hall, there should be a serious-minded atmosphere in accord with the times and that during the Convention sessions there should be fewer set speeches and greater opportunities for the discussion of national and international problems so that the delegates may take a more active part in the Convention.

It was decided that the other members of Chairman Klumph's committee should consist of three members of the International Board of Directors and International Secretary Perry. President Poole appointed Past President Klumph, Vice-President Adams, Second Vice-President Kelsey and Third Vice-President Lansing and the International Secretary to serve with Chairman Klumph.

International Treasurer Chapin having called attention to the conflict between the constitution and the announced date for holding the 1919 Convention, the Board adopted a resolution changing the opening date to Tuesday, June 17th. The constitution provides that the annual convention shall be held between the 5th and 25th of June. If the first day of the convention were June 24th, it would not be possible to conclude the sessions by the 25th.

The Board gave consideration to the suggestion that the 1919 Convention be held in some city more centrally located with regard to the membership of Rotary than is Salt Lake City. It was agreed that, under the existing conditions, the necessity for changing the place of the Convention is not serious enough to warrant making any change.

The Secretary was authorized to sign a contract for printing *THE ROTARIAN* with Rogers & Hall Company of Chicago beginning with the January, 1919, issue in accordance with their specifications and bids.

The Rotary Clubs of New Albany (Indiana), Shamokin (Pa.), and Ithaca (N. Y.) were excused for non-attendance at the 1918 Convention.

A report was received from Vice-President Kelsey in which it appeared that the Cincinnati Rotary Club has withdrawn its request to be relieved from paying per capita tax for members of the club in military service.

Consideration was given to the suggestion from the Rotary Club of Tacoma urging the creation of a Department of Education in the United States Cabinet. The directors agreed that they did not see their way clear at the present time to make any attempt to place International Rotary behind this proposition.

Immediate Past President Pidgeon was requested to appoint ten delegates from Canadian Rotary Clubs to attend the Convention of the Social Service Council of Canada.

Employment of Returned Soldiers

President Poole, First Vice-President Adams, and Secretary Perry called upon Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and discuss with him the interest of Rotary in securing employment for returned soldiers and sailors. Secretary Wilson express his appreciation of the work that Rotary clubs have been doing and a desire to make use of the clubs whenever and wherever possible.

With respect to returned soldiers he said in substance:

That it was a problem which could not be handled by any private institution or organization.

That it must be studied and taken care of by the Government.

That the Government is studying it and preparing to take care of it.

That one method would be to provide employment on public works (buildings, roads, bridges, etc.) to occupy the men until industries can be reorganized on a peace basis and a normal demand for labor re-established.

That efforts would probably be made to use men in reclaiming 300,000,000 acres of swamp irrigable, and cut over land for agricultural purposes, as announced by Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior.

That the men in the war industries must be placed, as well as the returned soldiers and sailors,

That it is pretty generally understood that the Government is going to see that the returned soldiers and sailors and the released war workers at home are provided with employment.

That any emphasis of the announcement of such plans at this time might be misconstrued as indicating, erroneously, the contemplation by the United States of an early and inconclusive peace, which must not be permitted.

That when the time comes, the Department of Labor will be desirous of making use of the Rotary clubs, but until the time comes, there is nothing for us to do that will be helpful.

Latin American Extension

Following a visit to the Secretary of Labor, a call was made upon the Honorable John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union with whom was discuss ways and means of extending Rotary to Latin American countries. Mr. Barrett indicated a great interest in the work and promised his hearty cooperation.

The Board adjourned to meet in Washington the first Friday and Saturday in December.

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Inter-City Relations

By WALTER J. FRANCIS

The report of the 1917-1918 Committee on Inter-City Relations was made to the International Rotary Convention at Kansas City by Walter J. Francis, chairman, and was adopted by the Convention. Wm. H. Richardson, Jr., of Austin, Texas, is chairman of the 1918-1919 Committee. The report made at Kansas City follows.

IN PRESENTING the Report on Inter-City Relations, your committee for 1918 feels that no greater compliment could be paid to the excellent work of its predecessors than by briefly reviewing the various recommendations and suggestions which former committees have made. It also feels that such a reference will render valuable service to Rotary.

The 1915 Committee, in its exhaustive report, after enunciating that stimulation of Inter-City Trade Relations is not a fundamental principle of Rotary, and after approving of the reference to membership in advertisements in *THE ROTARIAN*, proceeds to disapprove of the agency for the sale of goods by club secretaries; the use of the word "Rotary" as a trade mark; the cashing of checks for visiting Rotarians; and the indiscriminate circularization of members of Rotary clubs.

It then proceeds to recommend that visiting Rotarians designate their membership on hotel

registers; that notification of a Rotarian's visit be sent to his home club; that the sale of securities between clubs be absolutely prohibited; that permanent club headquarters in charge of a male secretary be established in all cities having a population of 100,000 or over; that the Rotary club be listed in the local telephone directory; that prompt membership returns be sent to the International Headquarters; that identification membership cards be carried by all Rotarians; that fraternization between members and officers of neighboring clubs be cultivated; that an Annual District Meeting for discussion on Rotary topics be held; and that Rotary speakers be interchanged.

Work of Past Committees

The 1916 Committee referred to the 1915 report, and repeated several of the recommendations therein. It approved of the co-operative meetings between local clubs, the interchange of speakers, and the carrying of membership cards. Its further recommendations may be summarized as follows:

- (a) The district governor should give special attention to the formation and nurture of new clubs.
- (b) The International Board, and not individual clubs, should deal with national or international questions.
- (c) The use of the word "Rotary" or its emblem should be preceded by discreet and careful consideration.
- (d) The fiscal year of all clubs should end on May 31st.

The 1917 Committee strongly recommended an increase in the number of district governors, and active leadership by the district governors. It further urged a district conference during the winter and a district outing during the summer, with compulsory attendance and financial responsibility. It recommended also that every club should have on file the rosters and publications of the other clubs of the district, together with information regarding the district officers, and in conclusion it also advocated the exchange of speakers, the discussion of Rotary topics, the localization of committee men and the active participation in war-time duties.

Recommendations of 1918 Committee

Your 1918 Committee endorses the principles set forth by its predecessors, with the exception of the summer outing proposed by the 1917 committee, and as a result of its further consideration begs to make the following recommendations for your consideration and approval.

- (1) That the attendance of visiting Rotarians be encouraged in every possible way.
- (2) That greater effort be made to secure attendance of officers and members generally at the district conferences.
- (3) That each district governor visit every club in his district at least once during his term of office.
- (4) That fraternization between clubs within accessible distances be cultivated to the utmost.
- (5) That all Rotary entertainments be conducted in such a manner as to avoid suggestiveness.
- (6) That every club give its formal public approval of every movement for the betterment of the community, and that every Rotarian give his moral support to such movements; and further that copies of all resolutions in this connection be sent to the other clubs of the district for the information of their members.
- (7) That every Rotarian, every club, and the International Association embrace every opportunity of showing by word and deed practical sympathy and hearty interest in the cause of the Allies for liberty, freedom, and justice.

In submitting this report your committee would lay stress upon the last of its recommendations. The awful struggle into which the world has been plunged gives Rotary an opportunity such as could never have come to it by any other means. The Y. M. C. A. has embraced the opportunity for service by activities in the war and has thereby become better known to all mankind than thru its previous efforts during a

period ten times as long. So may it be with Rotary.

Opportunity is knocking at the door of Rotary. Gathered here with the direct approval of the Government of the United States of America and with the co-operation of leaders in Great Britain, Canada, and Cuba, we express the confident hope that Rotary may become "a living force" thruout the world.

Recent Additions to Rotary Family

president; J. E. Johnson, secretary; Jno. Sheffield, treasurer.

Atchison, Kan. (In District No. 17)

The Rotary Club at Atchison, Kansas, was organized 25 July, 1918. Leavenworth Rotarians were instrumental in the formation of this club under the direction of President Kern, and later under President Wentworth. There are nineteen charter members. Officers are: President, E. H. Johnson; vice-president, Dr. E. T. Shelly; secretary, Earl V. Jones; treasurer, W. W. Hetherington.

Cheyenne, Wyo. (In District No. 21)

The organization of the Rotary Club of Cheyenne is the result of a great deal of time and labor on the part of Rotarian Harvey D. Parker of Greeley, who was appointed as special representative by former governor Relf. On 15 August the permanent organization was effected with 34 charter members. Rotarian Parker reports that the club is sure to be very useful and very active. Officers are: J. H. Walton, president; E. J. Kelley, vice president; T. Paul Wilcox, secretary, and Geo. P. Johnston, treasurer.

Newly Affiliated Clubs

The following clubs have been formally elected to membership in the Association:

Warren, Ohio (In District No. 10).
Baton Rouge, La. (In District No. 14).
Marinette, Wis. (In District No. 15).
Augusta, Kansas (In District No. 17).
Miami, Okla. (In District No. 17).
Havre, Mont. (In District No. 20).



Rev. Charles S. Mcfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, who went to France in July on a request from all the Protestant organizations of that country and who visited the entire front from Belgium to Belfort by motor, is a member of the Rotary Club of New York City. Dr. Mcfarland was a guest of the French and Belgian Governments. He made many addresses to large audiences in France on the moral aims of the war. As a result of his work in France, the Protestant churches of that country ask that he be made a permanent commissioner to France to help reconstruct their churches and

work. In addition to his work on behalf of the churches and the armies, Dr. Macdonald acted in the capacity of commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America to inaugurate arrangement by which the Boy Scout movement in France and in America may be brought into closer relationship.

The San Diego Rotary Club shares with the Masons, the Commercial Club, and The Elks the loss of Homer Sumption who died September 5th after a year of patient suffering with an intestinal trouble which had manifested itself at intervals during his whole life. During the last year he had undergone six major operations,

coming out of each with a new determination to take up the fight for life, but his physical strength was not equal to his patience and courage. He was born in 1876 and had been a resident of San Diego for twelve years. During the year 1916-17 he was governor of the Thirteenth District in Rotary and had been a very successful president and secretary of the San Diego Club. He was executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Eminent Commander of San Diego Commandery Knights Templar. His spirit of service was beautifully brought out at the time of the San Diego flood. His gravel plant, valued at thirty thousand dollars was entirely swept away. That night at a committee meeting in Homer's office, he made only a casual reference to his loss and put in the entire evening planning for the welfare of the boys in his city. His wife, Mrs. Amelia C. Walters Sumption and a daughter, Vera, survive him.

⑧

Rotarian Ralph Shaffer of the Tacoma (Wash.) Rotary Club, former District Governor, has reported at Camp Murray for preliminary military training, soon to be transferred to the University of Washington Training Camp in Seattle for special training.

⑧

Rotarian Dave James who represented the "automobile" classification in the Toledo (Ohio) Rotary Club and went west for his health some time ago, has located in Denver, Colorado. He writes as follows regarding a visit to one of the Denver Rotary Club's luncheons: "I have just spent the happiest hour outside my family since I came to Denver * * * I just can't send in my resignation to the Toledo club altho I know that, according to rules, I have forfeited my membership. The automobile business here is most adequately represented; but I shall live in continual hope that I may become an active Rotarian again. I shall always be a Rotarian at heart."

⑧

Lieut.-Col. J. D. Watson, a member of the Salt Lake City (Utah) Rotary Club, is now stationed overseas and word has just been received that he has been commissioned a colonel.

⑧

Lyon Scott, Rotarian, of Liverpool, England, recently was presented a wrist watch and a War Savings Certificate as a slight recognition on the part of the Liverpool Club of the splendid work he has done as secretary since his appointment to that office more than three years ago. The club admits that no man has done more for it.

⑧

Rotarian Fred Nelson, San Francisco, Calif., has been honored by appointment to the presidency of the San Francisco Advertising Club. "Grindings" says—"When all of the San Francisco newspapers run a man's name in bold-faced type it means achievement." We say "Fred is reaping the profit from his past good service to the public but now has a bigger chance for service."

⑧

Rotarian E. E. Baker, President of the Kewanee, Illinois, Club has had a large Rotary wheel about two feet in diameter built into the front wall of his new residence. It is one of the finest residences in Western Illinois and the wheel, placed in the wall near the entrance, is plainly visible from the Cannon Ball Trail on which the home is located.

⑧

Rotarian Irwin Spalding of Honolulu, Hawaii, has been commissioned a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

Allied Rotary Club in France



ANCIL T. BROWN IN RED CROSS UNIFORM

Ancil T. Brown, secretary of the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Ind., who is in France as auditor for the Y. M. C. A., writes as follows to the International Secretary regarding the successful organization of the "Allied Rotary Club in France," of which he is the president:

THE enclosed New York Herald will give you an account of our initial Rotary activities in France. You would be happy and proud if you could see the response and enthusiasm given by Rotarians to the call in this country.

Our first luncheon resembled the meeting of a lot of brothers who had not seen each other for many years. Army men, Y. M. C. A. men, Red Cross men, diplomats and other representatives from Clubs all over the United States became Tom, Bill, Herb and Bob and for a time at least the severe face and military salute past away and we unconsciously welcomed the smile and handshake of Rotarians. It was great—each fellow told about his club and we talked and planned and formulated ideas for our program of service in this country.

Paris must have a Rotary Club of her own people and it surely will come. The need for this great American force is very apparent as American business is becoming more firmly established in this country and naturally France should have the privilege and benefit of International Rotary. After the war the French business men will need an anchor like Rotary to hold them together and its code of ethics to guide them in the higher ideals of business.

I experienced some difficulty in getting the men and details together for our first meeting. The war, with its many branches, demands the entire time of every individual, corporation and industry in this country and other activities must develop without interference. For instance it is very difficult to get printing done. It takes eight to ten days to reach a man in the Field by mail and the location of men is continually changing. It is hard for the Army men to get to Paris. In other words the war has completely turned everything upside down and you can hardly imagine the trial of doing things in a normal business way.

I will repeat my cablegram sent you on August 24th: "Greetings from France 'Allied Rotary Club in France' formed at dinner Paris evening

Twenty-third weekly luncheons Thursdays Hotel Continental."

Give us your ideas and the procedure for organizing a club in Paris.

What will be the standing of the Allied Rotary Club in France with the International Association? The fellows don't think we can have any initiation fee or charge dues. Our lunch costs 15 francs (\$2.70). Food and tobacco cost like diamonds in this country.

I will keep you informed as to the progress of our work over here.

The item in the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* of Wednesday Aug. 26th, 1918, follows.

ROTARIANS IN PARIS CAN MEET AT WEEKLY LUNCHEON

Hall at Hotel Continental Set Apart at Noon on Thursdays for Their Rendezvous

Rotarians in the service of the United States Army and Navy, in the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and all auxiliary militarized bodies, resident in or passing through Paris, will hereafter have an opportunity to get together at luncheon, once a week, to talk over things of mutual interest.

Every Thursday, members of the Rotary Clubs will be expected to rendezvous at the Hotel Continental at 12:15 o'clock for *grand déjeuner* in a capacious and handsomely furnished hall just off the main rotunda, which the management has set aside for the purpose and designated the Rotary Room.

Each Rotarian reporting at the luncheon on Thursdays, or registering with the secretary, Dr. W. H. Taylor, will automatically become a member of the Allied Rotary Club in France, of which General J. J. Pershing, Mr. William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, and Major James H. Perkins, American Red Cross Commissioner for Europe, are fellow members.

Mr. Ancil T. Brown, of Indianapolis, auditor of the Y. M. C. A., is president of the Allied Rotary Club in France, being the authorized representative here of the International Rotarian Association of Chicago. Dr. W. H. Taylor, the secretary, is one of the foremost ophthalmologists of the United States, and is over here for the American Red Cross, making a survey of eye surgery and diseases in France. He is a pioneer Rotarian, having been one of the organizers and first secretary of the Rotary Club of Mobile, Ala.

There are more than 12,000 sons of Rotarians in service in France, and it is hoped to reach these, and the daughters, too, so as to render any counsel or help that may be necessary. To this end all such sons and daughters are requested to write to the secretary, Dr. W. H. Taylor, Hotel Louis-le-Grand, 3 rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris, giving the name of their father, and that of the Rotary Club to which he belongs in the United States, Canada, or Great Britain. Rotarians generally are expected to register with the secretary immediately upon arrival in France for mutual self-interest.

Rotarian Burton E. Stevenson, Librarian of the Chillicothe (Ohio) Public Library, gave a great amount of his time to establish a reading room for soldiers at Camp Sherman. It was the result of a call for books from Rotarian Stevenson that made this room (*Continued on page 231*)

Thousands of Wise Men

Including One Hundred and Thirty Six Members of the Chicago Rotary Club are Receiving our Service. We want to Serve Rotarians Throughout the World.

Wm. Wrigley, Jr., head of the great chewing gum manufacturing company bearing his name; Justice Orrin N. Carter of the Illinois Supreme Court; George Ade, the famous writer and humorist; Carl Laemmle, Pres. of the Universal Film Co.; "Chick" Evans, the famous golfer; Robt. M. Sweitzer, Clerk of Cook Co., Ill.; Louis E. Barr, Pres., Woods Motor Vehicle Co.; A. W. Glessner; Rufus F. Chapin; Rob Roy Denny; Chesley R. Perry; H. C. Angster; and Joseph H. Defrees, are typical of the wise men who are so enthusiastic about the service of the National Bureau of Analysis that they permitted the use of their names in recommending it.

There is *no good reason* why you should not live to be 80 or 90 years old, barring accident.

Men and women *die too young* because they are too careless, too lazy, too unthinking to do for their bodies what they would do for a cheap piece of machinery.

You don't wait for a machine to break down before giving it attention. You see that it is *inspected regularly to prevent its breaking down*. You do this because a piece of machinery costs money and to let it break down will cost you more money. Yet you allow the most wonderful piece of machinery — *your body* — to deteriorate through neglect, you wait till it breaks down before going to a doctor, and then it is frequently *too late*. Yet your body is the *only machine money cannot replace*.

Body inspection should be had periodically. That's the *only way* you can expect to keep it *one hundred per cent efficient*.

The condition of the human body is reflected instantly by the condition of the kidneys, through which every drop of blood in your body is filtered every seven minutes. The analysis of your urine by chemical and microscopic examination gives you a *true report* on the condition of your body. The Doctor can sound your lungs and listen to your heart, but he cannot sound your kidneys nor listen to your liver. You should have a urine analysis at least once every ninety days. Then you can *know positively* just what the condition of your body is, whether it needs attention, whether it is normal, just what is the matter with it.

This is the service rendered by the National Bureau of Analysis. It is a service of such tremendous value that the small annual fee charged by the Bureau for its quarterly examinations is not even what you would have to pay a good doctor to prescribe for you once. The Bureau does more than analyze the urine specimen.

YOU KNOW THESE MEN—READ WHAT THEY SAY.

Mr. Rufus F. Chapin, Secretary of the Union Trust Company, Chicago, says:

"Having had your service now for some little time I think a word of appreciation is due you.

"I watch for your quarterly reports like a locomotive engineer watches the semaphores. The danger signal switches me off from the fast running to a slow down to avoid the D. R. (meaning de-rail). If it's all right I just keep going, depending the while on your block system."

George Ade, World Famous Writer, Humorist and Dramatist, Has Been a Subscriber for Years. He Writes:

"I thank you for the report and I am glad it is correct in every detail. I believe your Bureau is doing a great work and the plan you have evolved will help many a careless man to keep tab on himself."

Mr. Carl Laemmle, President of the Universal Film Co., N. Y. One of the Biggest Figures in the Film World, Writes:

"I am particularly thankful that my report comes from so authoritative source as your National Bureau of Analysis. The service you have rendered me in recent years has been exceptionally satisfactory. I am always glad to mention your Bureau whenever it is possible."

and other wasting diseases is growing abnormally. Men apparently in the best of health are stricken over night and die between two suns. And all these deaths, this suffering, this disease, are *unnecessary*.

They can be prevented if taken in time.

During its eight years of service the National Bureau of Analysis has made over 75,000 examinations. Among its subscribers are the biggest men in finance, banking, industries, railroads, commercial business, lawyers, preachers, doctors, etc. Many are heads of the biggest companies in the country, executives whose enormous salaries compel them to keep themselves in the pink of condition always because their loss would mean a serious blow to the businesses they administer. These men, big thinkers and big doers, realize the value of 100 per cent efficiency and take this service to keep themselves in vigorous health at all times. Yet the life of these big men is not a bit more precious to them or to their dear ones than your life is to you and your family.

This service is performed by the National Bureau of Analysis for a small fee of \$10 a year, low enough for anyone. There is *no other expense*, even the containers which are sent to you regularly every 90 days come self-addressed and stamped for return to us. It doesn't take *four minutes of your time a year* to know *absolutely* what the condition of your health is and what to do to keep healthy. The service is strictly confidential. The findings of the Bureau are a sacred confidence between yourself and the Bureau.

If you wish to start in *at once* you can send \$10 with the coupon below and the service will begin immediately. If you want to know more about the great work of this organization we will gladly send you fullest particulars with copies of letters which grateful subscribers have volunteered to write for us as recommendations. No one can afford to be without this service, man or woman. It is a duty we owe to our country to keep ourselves physically and mentally fit. We do not hesitate to say that this service can save you hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills in due time.

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Grand Rapids has never been a "boom town." Its growth has been gradual. Those who came found it a good city in which to work and live. So they stayed to become permanently identified with it. The inhabitants of Grand Rapids are desirable people—a credit to any commonwealth—all enthusiastic contributors to its welfare and development. Strangers within its gates remark the charming courtesy of business people wherever met. Few American cities can more truthfully claim this appealing trait.

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Inquiries about Grand Rapids, if addressed to Lee H. Bierce, Secretary of the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce, will be given careful attention.

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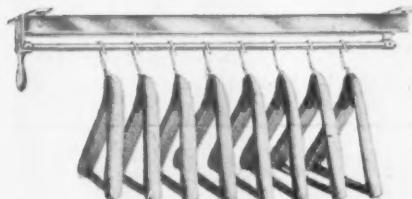
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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Henry L. Adzit, Rotarian

Adzit Electrotype Company
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D. S. Medbury, Mgr., Rotarian



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These garment carriers provide a practical, sanitary and space-saving method of keeping your wardrobe. They can be built into any closet or wardrobe at small expense.

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Write NOW for circular and prices.

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A Perfectly Appointed Modern Hotel
Delightful Atmosphere—Maximum of Comfort at Minimum Cost.

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Operators

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*Buy the Machine which is the
Standard of Quality*

SPEED—ACCURACY—DURABILITY.

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*learn how to provide one
against your later years
by getting in touch with any agent or broker*

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Write for our
terms for good
"Rotary Brand"
of service.



R. F. CHAPIN, Secy.
Member Chicago Rotary Club

Home Folks Call on Boys at Front

(Continued from page 204) morning with a real live honest-to-goodness moving picture operator from Chicago or Minneapolis or some other "eastern" place.

8,000 Relatives "Taken"

But now for the "stunt" itself. There are 125 members of the Rotary Club in Calgary and if every one of the members had had an automobile, which they haven't, there wouldn't have been enough cars to escort the relatives of a corporal's guard out to the picnic grounds. So the first duty was for each and every member to get five cars for the day. The fact that there were 661 cars in the parade shows how well the boys did their first duty.

An invitation was issued thru the press to every relative of a soldier serving overseas to be present at Mewata Park at 1 o'clock sharp. From here they would be conveyed in automobiles down one of the main avenues and thence to St. Georges Island Park.

It was the greatest parade ever held in western Canada. Four abreast down Seventh avenue the parade went. Incidentally it might be mentioned that it started promptly on time!

We haven't yet figured how it was all done but between seven and eight thousand people, near relatives of soldiers, were conveyed out to the park. The children just seemed to bubble over the tops of the cars. One seven passenger car carried nineteen, five grown-ups and the rest children. Twelve to the car was about the average.

But the parade was only the start. The real organization genius of Ernie Richardson et al was in evidence at the park. Here closeups were taken of every soldier's relative present. The groups were arranged alphabetically.

Pictures of "War Babies"

Then there were several special scenes taken. There was a group of "war babies," that is, babies that have been born since the war started, many of whom their fathers have never seen. Just think of the pleasure to the men over there to see their babies as they are now!

A special tug of war was arranged between a recalcitrant Ford and a group of eight to ten year old huskies. The boys yanked that Henry all over the lot in spite of all of its sputterings.

But that was not all. There were eats! During the afternoon 12,000 ice cream cones were dished out by Rotarians and given away to the happiest and hungriest mob of boys and girls ever gathered together in Calgary. Some 10,000 drinks of grape cider were dispensed by the same members of the refreshment committee while 5,000 big currant buns were used as a substantial filling for the stomachs of these same youngsters.

It might be added that not one single automobile accident occurred during the day and that the only cases that "Doc" Singleton and his committee had to attend to were cases of over eating.

Before closing it might be well to mention the "Lost Babies Department," in charge of Ernie Roberts, one of the most experienced and expert "fathers" in the club. On the top of the pavilion, in a special band stand, Ernie had his hands and arms full.

Rotary's Greatest Service

Melvin Hutchinson of Edmonton, our District Governor, heard about the stunt and came down for the occasion. There was no way to



HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA

Now Building in New York

Opposite the Pennsylvania Railway Terminal, on Seventh Avenue, Hotel Pennsylvania is nearing completion. It will be opened about January first.

It is the largest hotel in the world—in number of rooms, ground space, cubical contents, or by any other standard of measurement. It has 2,200 rooms, each with private bath.

In appointments, service and character *Hotel Pennsylvania* will be worthy in every way of America's first city, her greatest railway system and her most prominent hotel chain.

Opens About January First

Why Hotel Pennsylvania will be Statler-Operated

The Statler Hotels (in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis) *please people*.

One reason for that is that these hotels are operated *from the guest's point of view*. Another is that the Statlers provide, in both bedrooms and public rooms, *unusual comfort-and-convenience features*.

Circulating ice water—the morning paper slipped noiselessly under your door before you wake—a full-length mirror—a well-stocked writing desk—a private bathroom—all of which are found in every guest room, whatever its price)—are typical of the thoughtfulnesses which

surround Statler guests.

In other words, the Statler Hotels please people because (as you often hear it said) "they give you more than your money's worth."

Those are the big reasons why Hotel Pennsylvania will be Statler-operated.

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO The ROTARY CLUB **CLEVELAND**
450 Rooms 450 Baths HOTELS 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

DETROIT

1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

Rates from \$2.00 a Day

ST. LOUIS

650 Rooms 650 Baths



Georgia Pecans

The Nut of Supreme Satisfaction
From the Foremost Pecan State

Georgia Paper-Shell Pecans, full of meat and fine flavored, make a splendid birthday or holiday gift in place of candy or other sweets. They are favorites everywhere. We will ship a full 5-pound box, large budded nuts, prepaid, anywhere east of the Rockies, for \$4.50. Send us your orders.

C. J. Kamper Grocery Company
ROTARIAN GROCERS ATLANTA, GEORGIA

"WYLEDIN" SUITS, COATS & SKIRTS



Wylkedin Suit and Coat

are made in Edinburgh, Scotland, from the ever-famous real Scotch Tweeds—Harris, Shetland, and St. Kilda Tweeds, and Scotch Home-spuns. The name "Wylkedin" carries with it the guarantee of the materials being *all wool*. The tailoring and finish of the garments are of the highest class.

SPECIAL "TRIAL" OFFER

As an inducement to retailers, in districts where the "Wylkedin" garments are not already being sold, to give them a fair trial and prove their excellent selling powers, Alexander Wilkie offers to supply the following lot:

12 Costumes at..... \$25.00 Ea.
12 Weathercoats at..... 21.50 Ea.

The Costume Coats are lined throughout with Satin, and the Weathercoats are lined with same in Shoulders and Sleeves

New "Wylkedin" List sent on application.
Why not apply for a "Wylkedin" Sole Agency Appointment for your city?

ALEXANDER WILKIE
55-61 Shandwick Place, EDINBURGH, N. B.

Hard Vulcanized Fibre in Sheets, Rods, Tubes and Special Shapes Fyberoid

The Highest Grade Insulating Paper. Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Electrical Fibre in the Middle West.

"Knu Canopy Insulation" "Wire Cleats"

Wilmington Fibre Specialty Co.
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W. J. Karnes, Rotarian

Away from your desk

Owing to depleted forces, men and women in business to-day find that much of their work must be done away from their desks.

This condition makes
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen
indispensable

It's self-contained ink supply and readiness to write anywhere make running back to a specified desk or ink well unnecessary.

\$2.50 and up

At best dealers everywhere
L. E. Waterman Company
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Your Concrete Floors Shall Never Dust Again

You can dustproof them and waterproof them by simply flushing on the colorless liquid chemical hardener.

APIDOLITH

TRADE MARK
For Every Concrete Floor

Lapidolith acts chemically on the Portland Cement converting it into a granite-hard mass, creating an unbreakable grip on the sand so that the friction of walking and trucking cannot grind it out.

Let us refer you to users of Lapidolith in your city and in your line.

Today send for sample flask, Lapidolith block and book of testimonials, proof-in-advance.

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keep him out of the pictures, so his smiling countenance will soon be seen in France. Our own Jeff Lydiatt, too, was among the notables present, in the front row of automobiles, he and Lon Cavanaugh, our President, acting as chaperones for Lieut. Governor Brett and Hon. A. L. Sifton of the Dominion Government cabinet.

It was the greatest day of Rotary service that we have had in Calgary. It was a stunt worth while and has done more to make the club generally understood than everything else it has done.

Note: Joe F. Price, member of the Rotary Club of Calgary, is Associate Editor of The Commercial Review, the trade paper of Western Canada. The Calgary Rotarians proved that their progressiveness in "putting over" the movie "stunt" was not a flash in the pan, by following it up and getting Price's story to THE ROTARIAN so quickly.

—®—

While the World Moves On

(Continued from page 212) dictated by a desire to do the best for all the people, their leadership will become permanent. If they act from selfish motives, their leadership will be temporary.

The power of Lenin and Trotsky in Russia is declining. Some observers say that it is crumbling rapidly. It will take long to repair the damage they have caused. But that is the problem which the Russian people face, and in the solution of which the Allied Governments are giving substantial aid. It is a big problem, but it must be solved and solved right, if the world is to receive the full benefits of this tremendous struggle to establish the right of every people to be free.

The more light that is thrown upon the machinations of the German ruling class, the more clearly is shown the world wide ramifications of its intrigue, and the more certain it becomes that Germany has been planning for many years to conquer the whole world and bring all peoples under her domination.

The dreams of conquest which Xerxes and Alexander and Caesar and Tamerlane and Ghengis Khan and Charles V and Louis XIV and Napoleon dreamed, were such puny little dreams when compared with the dream of Kaiser Wilhelm II and the German military despotism!

Welcomed Invaders!

IN MESOPOTAMIA, a land for which Xerxes and Alexander fought, a drama is unfolding today which throws into vivid light the contrasting sense of national responsibility to other peoples which is felt by an autocracy and a democracy.

For some centuries this historic strip of Asia, called the cradle of the human race, the supposed location of the garden of Eden, the granary of the world, the site of many magnificent empires, has been under the rule of the Turks. For years it has been a desert, the burial ground of past grandeur, the home of listless people, burdened by excessive taxes levied by Turkish conquerors whose sole interest was the collection of these taxes.

When the British army, composed of English and Scotch and Irish and East Indians, moved northward along the River Tigris and captured Bagdad, one of the holy cities of the Mohammedans, a change began to take place. First there was a cleaned up city and then the installation of electric lights, a sanitary system and an equitable readjustment (Continued on page 231)

How One Evening's Study Led to a \$30,000 Job

A Simple Method of Mind Training that Any One Can Follow with Results from the First Day

By a Man Who Made Formerly No More Than a Decent Living

I HOPE you won't think I'm conceited or egotistical in trying to tell others how I suddenly changed from a comparative failure to what my friends term a phenomenal success.

In reality I do not take the credit to myself at all. It was all so simple that I believe any man can accomplish practically the same thing if he learns the secret, which he can do in a single evening. In fact I know others who have done much better than I by following the same method.

It all came about in a rather odd manner. I had been worrying along in about the same way as the average man thinking that I was doing my bit for the family by providing them with three square meals a day, when an old chum of mine, Frank Powers, whom I had always thought was about the same kind of a chap as I, suddenly blossomed out with every evidence of great prosperity.

He moved into a fine new house, bought a good car and began living in the style of a man of ample means. Naturally the first thing I did when I noticed these things—for he had said nothing to me about his sudden good fortune—was to congratulate him and ask him what had brought the evident change in his finances.

"Bill," he said, "it's all come so quickly I can hardly account for it myself. But the thing that has made such difference in my life lately began with an article I read a short time ago about training the mind."

"It compared the average person's mind to a leaky pail, losing its contents as it went along, which if carried any distance would arrive at its destination practically empty."

"And it showed that instead of making the pail leakproof most of us kept filling it up and then losing all we put into it before we ever reached the place where the contents would be of real use."

"The leak in the

David M. Roth

When Mr. Roth first determined to exchange his leaky mind for one that would retain anything he wanted it to, it was because he found his memory to be probably poorer than that of any man he knew. He could not remember a man's name 20 seconds. He forgot so many things that he was convinced he could never succeed until he learned to remember. Today there are over ten thousand persons in the United States whom Mr. Roth has met at different times—most of them only once—whom he can instantly name on sight.

Mr. Roth can and has hundreds of times at dinners and lectures asked fifty or sixty men he has never met to tell him their names, businesses and telephone numbers, and then after turning his back while they changed seats, has picked each one out by name, told him his telephone number and business connection. These are only a few of the scores of equally "impossible" things that Mr. Roth can do, and yet a few years ago he couldn't remember a man's name twenty seconds. Why go around with a mind like a leaky pail when, as Mr. Roth says, "what I have done any one can do."

thing we do. Our judgment is absolutely dependent on our experience, and our experience is only as great as our power to remember.

"Well, I was convinced. My mind was a 'leaky pail,' I had never been able to remember a man's name thirty seconds after I'd been introduced to him, and, as you know, I was always forgetting things that ought to be done. I had recognized it as a fault, but never thought of it as a definite barrier to business success. I started in at once to make my memory efficient, taking up a memory training course which claimed to improve a man's memory in one evening. What you call my good fortune to-day I attribute solely to my exchanging a 'leaky pail' for a mind that retains the things I want to remember."

* * * * *

Powers' story set me thinking. What kind of a memory did I have? It was much the same as that of other people I supposed. I had never worried about my memory one way or another, but it had always seemed to me that I remembered important things pretty well. Certainly it never occurred to me that it was possible or even desirable to improve it, as I assumed that a good memory was a sort of natural gift. Like most of us, when I wanted to remember something particularly I wrote it down on a memorandum pad or in a pocket note-book. Even then I would sometimes forget to look at my reminder. I had been embarrassed—as who has not been?—by being obliged to ask some man whom I previously had met what his name was, after vainly groping through my mind for it, so as to be able to introduce him to others. And I had had my name requested apologetically for the same purpose, so that I knew I was no different than most men in that way.

I began to observe myself more closely in my daily work. The frequency with which I had to refer to records or business papers concerning things that at some previous time had come under my particular notice amazed me. The men around me who were doing about the same work as myself were no different than I in this regard. And this thought gave new significance to the fact that I had been performing practically the same subordinate duties at exactly the same salary for some three years. I couldn't dodge the fact that my mind, as well as most other people's, literally limped along on crutches, because it could not retain names, faces, facts, and figures. Could I expect to progress if even a small proportion of the important things I learned from day to day slipped away from me? The only value of most of my hard-work experience was being canceled—obliterated—by my constant forgetting things that my experience had taught me.

Farther on in the article I read that the power of the mind is only the sum total of what we remember—that is, if we read a book and remember nothing that was in it, we have not added one particle to our experience; if we make a mistake and forget about it, we are apt to make the same mistake again, so our experience did not help us. And so on, in every-

I know now that there isn't a day but what the average business man forgets to do from one to a dozen things that would have increased his profits. There are no greater words in the English language descriptive of business inefficiency than the two little words "I forgot."

I had reached my decision. On the recommendation of Powers, I got in touch at once with the Independent Corporation which shortly before had published the David M. Roth Method of Memory Training. And then came the surprise of my life. In the very first lesson of the course I found the key to a good memory. Within thirty minutes after I had opened the book the secret that I had been in need of all my life was mine. Mr. Roth has boiled down the principles perfecting the memory so that the method can almost be grasped at a glance. And the farther you follow the method the more accurate and reliable your memory becomes. Within an hour I found that I could easily memorize a list of 100 words and call them off backward and forward without a mistake. I was thunderstruck with the ease of it all. Instead of study the whole thing seemed like a fascinating game. I discovered that the art of remembering had been reduced by Mr. Roth to the simplest method imaginable—it required almost nothing but to read the lessons! Every one of those seven simple lessons gave me new powers of memory, and I enjoyed the course so much that I look back on it now as a distinct pleasure.

The rest of my story is not an unusual one among American business men who have realized the value of a reliable trained memory. My income today is close to \$30,000. It will reach that figure at the beginning of our next fiscal year. And two years ago I scarcely made what I now think of as a decent living.

In my progress I have found my improved memory to be priceless. Every experience, every business decision, every important name and face is easily and definitely recorded in my mind, and each remembered experience was of immense value in my rapid strides from one post to another. Of course I can never be thankful enough that I mended that "leaky pail" and discovered the enormous possibilities of a really good memory.

SEND NO MONEY

Mr. Roth's fee for personal instruction to classes limited to fifty members is \$1,000. But in order to secure nation-wide distribution for the Roth Memory Course in a single season the publishers have put the price at only five dollars, a lower figure than any course of its kind has ever been sold before, and it contains the very same material in permanent form as is given in the personal \$1,000 course.

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes triple the powers of your memory, and how easily you can acquire the secret of a good memory in one evening, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON.

Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, Dept. 3211, 119 W. 40 St. N. Y.

Publishers of *The Independent* (and *Harper's Weekly*)

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the Course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

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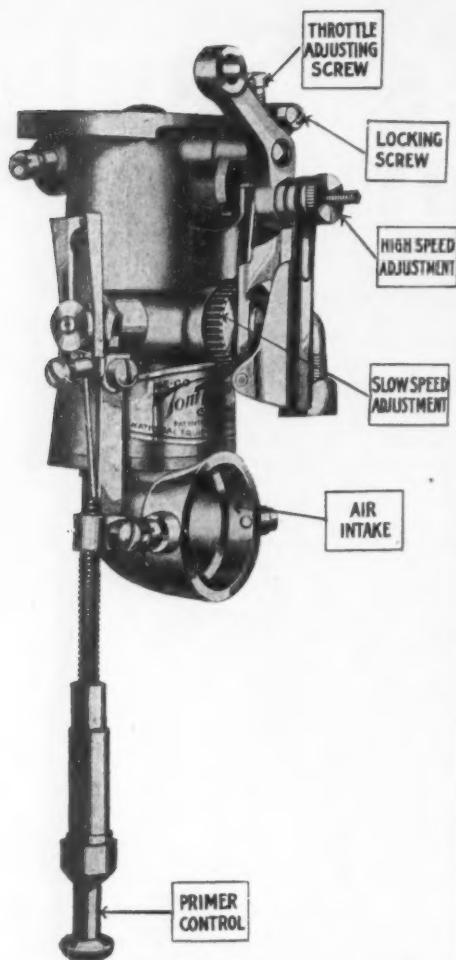
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A Midget in Size—A Giant in Power

Frank Jennings, of THE ROTARIAN staff, says: "It has made my Ford over into a different car. It gives me more power, handles a whole lot easier and what is quite important, I am getting much better mileage. I can throttle down to less than five miles an hour on high and the pick-up is wonderful."

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Will quickly pay for itself in extra power and economy.

Write for further particulars.

An excellent proposition for dealers.

Manufactured by

The National Equipment Co.

E. G. Atkins, Sec., Rotarian

123 So. Racine Ave.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Style and Stability Combined make Charlotte Diners

an essential feature of every well appointed dining room.

Charlotte Diners are constructed with a LOCK-JOINT which interlocks each corner and is guaranteed to last as long as the material from which they are made—and that is the best that nature produces.

Charlotte Diners are made in solid woods only—no veneer stock used and they are finish just the way you would expect a real Rotarian product to be finished—in Walnut, Mahogany and Quartered Oak.

Charlotte Diner seat coverings are of genuine leather, tapestry and hair cloth.

Charlotte Diners are equipped with domes of silence.

Charlotte Diners are guaranteed by a Rotarian to be free from squeaks and rattles for as long as you wish to use them.

These are the vital points of Charlotte Diners that we want to bring to the attention of all Rotarians.

Send us the name of your dealer and you will receive a copy of our illustrated catalog.

**CHARLOTTE CHAIR COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN**

(Bill Graham, Member Detroit Rotary Club)



YOU ARE INTERESTED in the doings of BRITISH ROTARY CLUBS!

You heard at Kansas City what your British Brothers are doing. Keep your knowledge up to date by reading

"THE ROTARY WHEEL"

The Magazine of British Rotary

Subscription Two Dollars a Year—Commencing Any Time

Send two dollars to Frank R. Jennings, I. A. of R. C., Office 910 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Your name will be forwarded.

By placing your advertisement in the "Rotary Wheel" you will appeal directly to 2500 of the leading British and Irish manufacturers, jobbers, retailers. You could not choose a better medium. Rates moderate. Obtainable from Frank R. Jennings. Address as above or direct from Thos. Stephenson, Sec'y British Associa'n of Rotary Clubs, 6 So. Charlotte St., Edinburgh, Scotland.

For Better Bookkeeping
LOOSE **I-P** LEAF
"ASK YOUR STATIONER"

(Continued from page 228) of the taxes. None of these innovations offended the citizens of Bagdad.

As the army moved northward along the Euphrates and the Tigris, the British engineers followed in its wake, repaired the neglected irrigation canals and ditches and constructed new ones. Water was provided for the land, but the people had no seed—the Turks had not left them anything. The British sent to India for seed and sold it to the Mesopotamian farmers at cost.

The people had become accustomed to having their crops taken from them, by the Turks, either outright, or taxed away, and they were not anxious to raise food for new conquerors. But when the British readjusted the tax rates, and paid full value for the things they requisitioned, there was a changed attitude.

Result: The grain crop in Mesopotamia the last year was several times greater than it ever has been, as far back as there is any reliable record. Good roads are being constructed. Diseases that once were prevalent—almost epidemic every year—have been routed by sanitation methods. The war has brought prosperity and contentment to the people of Mesopotamia thru the retirement of the Turks and the advance of the British.

A Little Bird Said

(Continued from page 222) possible. So many books were sent to the camp as a result of his request that Stevenson had to work out a system for taking care of the books and assistants to issue them to the soldiers. Now he has been sent to Europe as the representative of the American Library Association to establish libraries for American soldiers. Recently he went to Switzerland and arranged to send one book every month to each American prisoner in Germany.

The Binghamton (N. Y.) Rotary Club is to be congratulated. Two of its distinguished members won in the State primaries recently. Rotarian Charles Whitman for Governor on the Republican ticket and Rotarian Harry Walker for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket.

Brigadier General William G. Price, Jr., in command of the artillery brigade of the 28th Division, U. S. Army which distinguished itself at the second Battle of the Marne, is a member of the Rotary Club of Chester, Pa., and Chester Rotarians want to know if any other club in the United States has given a higher officer to the army in France.

Edwin A. Seidewitz, florist member and former president of the Baltimore (Md.) Rotary Club came to his death August 24, 1918, thru suicide by shooting. He had been under the doctor's care for some time, suffering from mental and nervous diseases partially due to the effect of war conditions upon his business.

Rotarian Frederick McDonald of Albany, N. Y., recently received a letter from J. C. Weir of Melbourne, Australia, who was Fred's guest at one of the weekly luncheons, saying that he was so impressed with Rotary ideals and the Rotary Spirit that he hoped to organize a Rotary Club in Melbourne.

Captain Hugh P. Baker of the Rotary Club of Syracuse, N. Y., is located in Washington with

the Intelligence Division of the General Staff, altho he expects to be assigned to active field work in France before long. A letter recently received from him says: "While I am not a bit blood thirsty, I went into the Army to do combative work and I hope before midwinter to be able to send you a card from France."

Chester W. DeMott, a member of the Independence (Kansas) Rotary Club, has been commissioned a captain in the United States Army.

Rotarian Bob McGuire, of Joplin, Mo., is among the war casualties. While he was not killed in active service, nor had he yet enlisted, he died from the effects of an operation which was performed with the hope that it would enable him to enlist in the U. S. service. Bob had a

physical defect which did not affect him materially in his civilian life but which barred him from the Army. So he decided to have an operation and remove the barrier.

Rotarian Charles F. Stout of Trenton (N. J.) has been appointed inspector of six counties in New Jersey for the Selective Service by Rotarian Edge, governor of New Jersey.

Rotarian W. A. Graham, Jr., of Chicago is in the officers' training camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Bill was a member of the Headquarters staff, I. A. of R. C. when Uncle Sam called him to the colors.

Rotarian Norman H. Rich of Pottsville, Pa., has been appointed chairman for Schuylkill

Save the Minutes
and the hours
will take care of
themselves

Saving is the great National Problem today — food saving, labor saving, time saving.

Clerical time saving is one of the most urgent needs of the hour—for clerical labor, like every kind of labor, is becoming scarce.

We can help you to achieve this time saving. We can show you how to save *nearly a minute* in the typing of *every letter of average length*.

We can show you how to multiply these saved minutes in every day's work. We can show you how to expand the saved minutes into hours, days and weeks.

Our latest improvement will do it. It is a correspondence machine with an automatic indenting mechanism and its name is the

Self Starting Remington

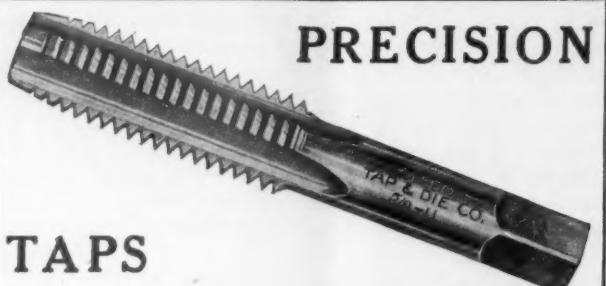
The Self Starter is a Remington feature exclusively. Nothing else like it. Adds nothing to the cost of the machine. A demonstration is yours for the asking.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 374 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
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**THE BEST TAPS
IN THE WORLD**
are made in Toledo

Toledo Tap & Die Co.
Toledo, Ohio

R. L. ELLERY, President, Rotarian



Janssen wants to see you!

The Famous "Hofbrau"
Broadway and Thirtieth Street,
NEW YORK
Quaintest Place in America
A Wonderful Restaurant
August Janssen, Rotarian

In the Heart of Chicago
Hotel Sherman
Downtown Rotary Club Hotel
Write R after your name when you register (R)
Luncheon of the Chicago Rotary Club every
Tuesday and Rotary Round Table luncheon
every day at this Hotel Visiting Rotarians
always welcome.

*Rotarian George C. Brown,
Managing Director of the*
**Hotel
Martha Washington
(Woman's Hotel)**
29 East 29th St., (near Fifth Ave.)
NEW YORK
Extends a cordial invitation to the
wives, daughters and women friends of
fellow Rotarians to stop at his hotel
when visiting the metropolis unac-
companied.
There are 500 spotless rooms. Rates
\$1.50 per day and up. For parties of
five or more a large room at \$1.00 per
day per person. A special feature is our
excellent Table d'hôte luncheon at 40
cents; dinner at 50 cents.
Comfort, Convenience and Protection,
all important to the woman traveler
in the metropolis, are found at the
Martha Washington in their highest
degree.
Illustrated booklet, "Who's Who,"
giving the names and vocations of
227 New York women, sent Free.

See Advertisement of United War Work Campaign on inside Back Cover page

Advertising
the right slant to
get the attention of
the customers you
want — Write
McADAM
Advertising Service
WHEELING, W. Va.

Fine Printing
CATALOGUES—BOOKS
MISCELLANEOUS WORK
THE TORCH PRESS
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Official Rotary Flags
Our Specialty
Service, U. S. and Allied Flags
—All sizes. Special prices
on application.

GEO. LAUTERER CO.
222 W. Madison St., Chicago, U. S. A.

LYNN SPORTING GOODS CO.
MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS
UNIFORMS & RECREATION GOODS
WRITE FOR PRICES
EARL M. LAWRENCE - ROTARIAN
LYNN, MASS.

County, Pennsylvania, of the Resources and Conversion Section of the U. S. War Industries Board.

Rotarian Carl D. Shoemaker of Portland, Ore., is working as a laborer. Carl was big and fat but he is now getting in training as a shipbuilder.

Jim Bradford, a member of the San Francisco Rotary Club, has arranged his business affairs and gone to France.

ROTARY TRAINING FOR THIRD BOWLING TOURNAMENT

A number of Rotary Clubs have already organized their bowling teams and are in training for the third international Bowling Tournament which will be held next spring. The 1919 contest will be handled by the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio, whose team won the championship in 1918.

The following rules have been adopted: Each club is entitled to a team of five men and two substitutes, all of whom must have been members of the club twenty days before the receipt of the entry.

The games are to be played on a pair of regulation alleys with new regulation pins under the rules of the new American Bowling Congress, the Atlantic Coast Bowling Association, the Pacific Coast Bowling Association, and the Canadian Bowling Association.

Entry blanks with the names of five bowlers and the two substitutes must be received by the Cleveland Rotary Club Bowling Committee not later than May 12th.

All contestants are to bowl three games on the same evening at the same hour. The total score of each game must be telegraphed to the Cleveland committee immediately after the game is rolled. When the third game is finished, the official score is to be signed by the captain, by the scorekeeper, and by the secretary of the Rotary Club and forwarded to the chairman of the Cleveland committee at once.

The first International Rotary bowling contest was promoted by the New York Rotary Club in 1917 and was won by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis. Indianapolis had charge of the second contest in 1918, which was won by Cleveland.

The New York Rotary Club has gotten out a little booklet, printed by Rotarian Bill Gettinger, about the bowling contest giving the rules of the contest and the rules of the American Bowling Congress and the Atlantic Bowling Association and the scores of the first and second Rotary tournaments.

Endorsement Wired to Wilson

The following is the wire sent to President Wilson by the Okmulgee, Okla., Rotary Club: "Your prompt and spirited refusal to consider the deceitful proposals for peace conference meets with unqualified and enthusiastic endorsement entire membership Okmulgee Rotary Club. We compliment you for the excellent power, promptness, and brevity."

Linen Shower For Orphanage

The guests at a recent luncheon of the Beaumont, Texas, Rotary Club were the little folks from the Day Nursery and they were given a "linen shower." Each Rotarian came to the luncheon with a package under his arm and this contributed greatly to the supply of towels, sheets, etc., of the Orphanage. One French war orphan was adopted and it is expected that fifty such orphans will be adopted by or thru the in-

fluence of the Club. The Beaumont Rotarians plan to teach the children of the Orphanage to sing patriotic songs and to expedite this plan have organized a Rotary glee club of fifty.

GOVERNOR LUKE VISITS OTTAWA—COMMUNITY SERVICE URGED

One of the most successful meetings in the history of the Rotary Club of Ottawa, Ont., was the occasion of the visit of District Governor Sidney A. Luke. It was an evening meeting, ending with dancing. Luke made a splendid talk, in the course of which he reviewed the history of Rotary and dwelt upon the advantage to the club members thru constant effort of the International officers to develop and present the ideals of Rotary; he said it was the duty of each member to co-operate with the International Board. He made a strong plea for full attendance at district conferences, meetings almost, if not equally, as valuable as the annual convention.

President W. H. Alderson of the Toronto Club, chairman of the International committee on Public Affairs, was a guest, and spoke of the work of his club. He urged that every club take up such questions as: technical education, child welfare work, naturalization of foreign born residents, cultivation of vacant land, exercise of the right of suffrage, community work of all kinds including survey, civic centers, and community choral service.

ROTARIANS PLAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FARM WORK

A large camp where high school boys will be given training for farm work is being planned by Kankakee (Illinois) Rotarians. The camp will be located at the Illinois State Hospital farm at Kankakee and will turn out trained boys for the farm at the rate of one hundred each week. It is not expected that the camp will be able to turn out skilled farm labor but that the school boys who go to the farm to work will not be entirely "green" at the work, and be more efficient than they have ever been before. The boys will be under military regulations, uniformed by the Government and have the attention of state doctors. It is expected to train 1,000 boys there before the end of the season.

TULSA ROTARY UNIFIES CIVIC WELFARE WORK

The Tulsa (Oklahoma) Rotary Club observed that the several clubs of their city including Rotary, Advertising, City, Lions, Kiwanis, et al, were each supporting some particular phase of civic welfare but were unable to give attention to others which were deserving. The Rotary Club proposed that a civic committee be appointed from each club to meet in joint conference to discuss the public welfare in general. The Chamber of Commerce has invited the chairman of each club's committee to meet with the Chamber regularly for exchange of ideas.

WILMINGTON USES MILITARY TACTICS TO GET ATTENDANCE

The Wilmington, N. C., Rotary Club has adopted this plan for stimulating interest among members and promoting attendance: The membership has been divided into seven armies, American, British, French, Italian, Serbian, Belgian and Japanese. Seven men, one from each division, are appointed generals of the forces and it is the duty of each general to see that no man from his division absents himself from the meetings. The plan has brought about a friendly rivalry which is quite effective.

PERSONAL TOUCH IN BRITISH HOSPITALITY TO SOLDIERS

Liverpool (England) Rotarians who have entertained convalescent American soldiers have been amply repaid by their charming company and evident appreciation of everything done for them, according to the bulletin of the Liverpool Rotary Club. The bulletin quotes a letter from Captain V. R. Leonard, the medical officer in command at Mossley Hill, expressing his appreciation of the work of the club. Captain Leonard wrote:

"The boys taken into your homes come back with glowing accounts of the good time they have had, and I am sure you will be pleased to know how very much all your efforts and those of your friends are appreciated.

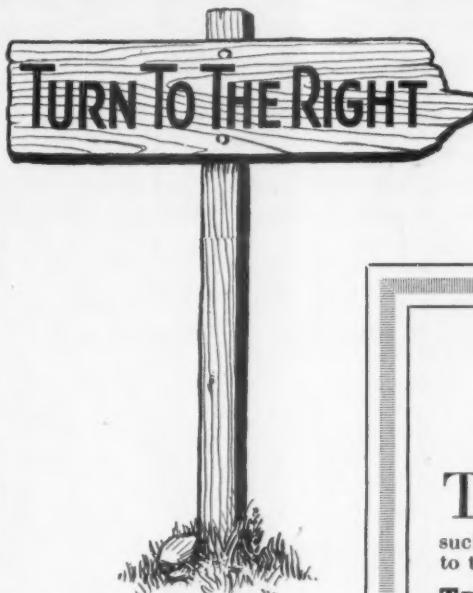
"The Rotary Club is unique in that each mem-

ber takes a personal interest in the soldiers they entertain. It is this personal touch which makes all the difference. There is nothing routine or official in your treatment of our patients. It is simply good old fashioned hospitality, and therein lies its charm for the homesick boys that you have made happy."

DAILY VICTORY PRAYER OBSERVED BY ROTARIANS

The International Rotary Convention at Kansas City, in June, 1918, adopted a resolution in favor of a daily prayer for the success of the Allied arms and the protection of the Allied soldiers. The resolutions used the phrase "War Angelus" to describe this prayer.

The International Directors, at their last meeting in September, agreed to use the phrase "Vic-



FAIR WARNING TO ALL ROTARIANS

Don't ship Household Goods, Machinery, Automobiles or any Other Commodity by Freight

before investigating the dollar saving, and waste time eliminating facilities of the TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT COMPANY Consolidated Car Shipments. Facilities and Expert Shipping Methods, which assure you to the highest degree those vital demands of the day.

Saving and Service



Turn to the Right

TURN to the right method of solving your shipping problems, those problems which are so difficult now, and yet are solved with such ease and economy by turning them over to the

TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO.

A wise shipper studies the signs of improved shipping conditions. Here are two signs which need no study—the old sign post which points the way to eliminate delays for your freight, and unnecessary shipping bills for you. The buoy below which shows the way to the sure, time, trouble and dollar saving solution to your forwarding problems.

Household Goods?

Sure! Consolidated Shipments in specially built freight cars loaded by experts, men who know how furniture should ride and service—why T.-C. F. CO. Service is relieving large and small shippers of every annoying detail, and—now listen—a good deal less cash for their shipping bills.

We are at your service, Gentlemen, and when we say service we mean the kind of service which assures you Saving, Speed and Safety. Ask the nearest office.

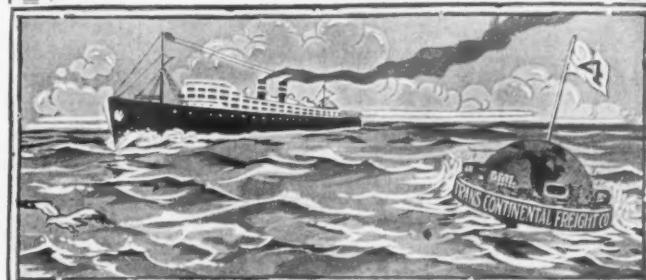
Trans-Continental Freight Co.

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General Office, 203 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
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Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati Van Nuy Bldg., Los Angeles

Write the Nearest Office

C. Milbauer, Member New York Rotary
A. J. Hamilton, Member Seattle Rotary



When a Rotarian Shaves—

He can now be sure that his beard will be "pretty soft" for him to shave off, instead of bristly and resistant. His razor will slide, he will get a closer, easier, more lathering shave, if he uses



Fred Scarff's Shaving Cream

It is made for the man who cares—Rotarians are among these. You have your idea of the best—this beats it. A large-size tube for 35 cents at drug stores.

If your druggist hasn't it, send us the price and we mail it to you prepaid.

The Fred W. Scarff Co.
350 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Meet me in Salt Lake in
June 1919—Fred.

tory Prayer" instead of "War Angelus," because of opposition to the use of a word which has a sectarian meaning to some people.

Rotary Clubs are carrying out the spirit of the Kansas City resolution. Reports received at Headquarters show that many clubs have adopted the practice of observing the Victory Prayer at their regular meetings, and that members are observing the prayer daily in their business establishments. Some clubs have taken the initiative in asking the mayors of their cities and governors of their states to issue proclamations calling upon the people generally to observe the daily Victory Prayer.

®

PERSHING DIDN'T GO TO HIS BIRTHDAY PARTY

The San Antonio (Texas) Rotary Club celebrated the birthday of General Pershing, who is a member of the club. After a prayer for the success of General Pershing and the Allied armies the meeting was turned over to Judge James R. Davis who acted as toastmaster. A toast was proposed to General Pershing and a large slice of his birthday cake was sent to him in France. Colonel James Frier, commander of Camp Travis, related incidents that happened at West Point when he and General Pershing were classmates, both being members of the class of 1886.

®

EXTRA LUNCHEON FEE FOR BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

After a recent luncheon of the Denver, Colo., Rotary Club the usual luncheon fee of seventy-five cents was collected and the total amount applied to the Belgian Relief Fund. The amount turned over to the Belgian Consul was \$110.

®

GREELEY ROTARIANS MAKE STUDY OF THE ROTARIAN

H. D. Parker, President of the Greeley, Colorado, Rotary Club, has appointed one member for each month to report at each monthly evening meeting the things of educational value and importance which he has found in **THE ROTARIAN** during the previous month. In this way, things which might have escaped the attention of some are brought to the attention of all. The club has a definite year's program along three lines—social, service and educational.

®

Topeka Will Build County Home

The Topeka (Kans.) Rotary Club has been supporting a county home for its poor people. This has been an ordinary frame structure in the country, however, and now the club has voted \$50,000 in bonds to establish a county home and hospital within the city limits where the old people can be taken better care of and be more accessible to their friends and relatives.

®

Newspapers for Soldiers

At the suggestion of the Rotary Club of London, the Louisville (Kentucky) Rotary Club has subscribed to two daily newspapers, the Courier-Journal and Louisville Herald to be sent for six months to Eagle Hut, London, England, the Y. M. C. A. hut in the British capital maintained for American soldiers.

®

Auto Run by Pottsville Rotarians

Members of the Rotary Club of Pottsville, Pa., had an "Auto Run" meeting recently when they and their wives went 25 miles into the country for a Rotary dinner meeting. It was a huge success.

Absolute— Hair Cloth—

Absolute hair cloth is the highest type of hair cloth manufactured in this country; there is none other near enough to it to even take second place.

Absolute Hair Cloth will give your customers perfect satisfaction and as satisfied customers are your best advertisement, why not insist on the clothing manufacturers using Absolute Hair Cloth.

GEO. S. COX & BRO. Inc.
Cambria & Ormes Streets
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Sole Makers of ABSOLUTE

600 Shaves

From One Blade

Yes, and more. [That's the record of many men who shave themselves. Old blades made sharper than new—in 10 seconds. For all Safety Razors. Quick, velvety shaves for life with wonderful, new

Rotastrop

Just drop blade in, turn handle. Nothing to get out of order. Machine gives "heel and toe action" just like a barber's strope a razor. 10 Days Free Trial—write for booklet. State make of razor.

Burke Mfg. Co., Dept. 293, Dayton, O.

KARPEN FURNITURE



The ultimate in furniture value. Good design—dependable upholstery. Assured by this mark of quality.

Sold by furniture dealers

S. KARPEN & BROS.
CHICAGO
NEW YORK

Karpen
Guaranteed
Furniture
CHICAGO
MICHIGAN CITY—NEW YORK

You Can Always Tell When An Office Is Equipped With Vul-Cots

The floor has such a neat, clean appearance. That's because the sides and bottoms of Vul-Cot baskets are solid—scraps and litter can't sift through.

VUL-COT WASTE BASKETS
Guaranteed 5 Years



And Vul-Cots won't dent, splinter or cave in. Their attractive color tones harmonize with furnishings. Gracefully shaped, they are ideal for office, home or school.

The popular size \$1.50 (east of the Rockies).

Write for folder.

Vul-Cot Fibre, the material of which these durable baskets are made, is a higher development of vulcanized cotton fibre. It is used extensively as electrical insulation, mechanical parts, and sturdier types of trucks, etc. It is economical. Every manufacturer should know its merits. Samples upon request.

American Vulcanized Fibre Company
524 Equitable Building,
Wilmington, Del.

PATENTS IN CANADA Herbert J. S. Dennis (Rotarian)

Mechanical Engineer. Patent Attorney and Expert. Over 20 years' experience in Patents and Practical Engineering. Star Building, 18 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

THE LANDERS BROS. CO.

Manufacturers of
Buckram, Webbing, Gimp Cotton
Goods, etc., for

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE

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Mohair and Auto Top Material
Artificial Leather—Rubber Cloth
Canvas Innersoling for Shoe Manufacturers
THE LANDERS BROTHERS COMPANY
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THE ROTARIAN'S OPEN FORVM



The columns of this department are open to the readers of the magazine for the discussion of questions of general interest or vital import. Raise new questions; agree or disagree with those already raised; put your thoughts into writing and send them to the editors, but please be brief so that a larger number of contributors may be given the opportunity to be heard.



Patriotic Work for Bedding Manufacturers

I AM thoroly convinced that every American citizen should do his bit to help defeat the Hun, and that this cannot be done by simply making investment in Liberty Bonds and shouting when the band plays *The Star-Spangled Banner*. We must get down to practical lines of work.

It cannot be denied but that, with our great past prosperity and success in business, we (bedding manufacturers) have not given as much attention to the practical production and conservation of materials and labor as we should.

Now, to do our bit in a practical way, I believe much can be done in our industry if careful consideration is given to a number of the impractical things that we have drifted into in past years, simply to make our goods look a little different from the competitor's and not in any way adding any value thereto; in fact, placing a higher cost on the consumer without rendering proper value therefor.

We should, therefore, as manufacturers of mattresses and bedding, go into the consideration of practical reductions in costs that would be possible by the kind of conservation that would save and not detract from value of the article. I have in mind such construction as the roll-edge mattress which costs in labor and in material and adds no material value to the article. A considerable increase in the number of plain or self edge mattresses can be finisht in excess of the roll-edge, which will conserve the space required for finishing and reduce the over-head.

Conservation Measures

Another important question to be considered, and one which many manufacturers have been discussing, is the matter of the altogether unreasonable number of patterns of tickings which the manufacturer has been required to carry. This at first sight may not appear to be one of great importance, other than the inconvenience, but if you will just run over your stocks and find how many of the fifty or sixty patterns of tickings which you are carrying could be eliminated, you would see a large amount of money invested which could be reduced if a sane system of using patterns of mattress coverings were adopted.

Quality of ticking is also a question that should receive consideration and proper treatment. Many fabrics of ticking are used which should not be forced upon the consumer. We should bear in mind that we accept some responsibility, or at least should, as to the value of the article we are offering to the consumer; and because we can "put over" a gaudy pattern of covering, which has no real merit in it, we are not practicing the often used expression of a "square deal."

I find no practical use in the using of printed sheetings and low grade drillings. In fact, I am of the opinion that there is no necessity in

having any mattress covering of a greater weight than eight ounces to the thirty-two inch



Send Flowers



The morale of our people must be maintained. They must have a certain amount of entertainment and amusement.



Flowers are and always have been one of the most important factors in the enjoyment and happiness of our people.



The sick and heart-weary must be cheered and what is better than Nature's own medicine—FLOWERS?



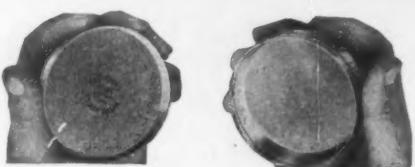
They express better than words the thoughtful attention of friends who seek to alleviate suffering.



Just consult your Rotary Florist—he is prepared to serve you, no matter what the occasion may be, or where you may want the Flowers sent.

Send Flowers

Associated Rotary Florists



Myers Patent Tin Boxes

"The Label Sticks--It's Part of the Box"

End Labeling Troubles

Just paste your label on the cardboard top in the tin cover, and it will stick forever. Or, write on the cardboard and save labels. Best quality ointment boxes you can use. No sharp edges to tear your fingers; to hurt your customers. Every box perfect; full count in every carton. Easier, quicker and safer to handle. Sell your goods more readily and please your customers better. Made in 1-4 oz. to 16 oz. sizes. Gilt Lacquered or Plain. Also Ready-Labeled for Standard Ointments. Ask for them. Made by

MYERS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Rotarian John H. Booth, President
CAMDEN NEW JERSEY



THE 4th Liberty Loan

is over and then some telling the Kaiser in language he can understand, that this entire nation can and will FIGHT!

NOW is none too soon to begin organizing for

THE 5th Liberty Loan

Keep up the fight for U. S.
—Unconditional Surrender.

Are You Buying
your full quota of
War Savings Stamps?

Brass Goods Manufacturing Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Manufacturers of light sheet metal goods in large quantities. Send sample or drawings.

(Member Brooklyn Rotary Club.)

SELLWELL SHOE FORM CO.



ticking, and this higher weight only for use on hair and feather work; lighter weights can render all service that should be required of other fillings.

Standardization of Mattresses

Much good could be accomplished by a better standardization of our mattresses, which is a question that would require serious study and careful consideration and planning before it could be recommended. The use of fancy labels, on both mattresses and pillows, are of no value and only add to cost of material and labor. A plain printed description, in the English language, stating the honest contents of the article, with the maker's name, is all that should be required.

The question of burlap for packing standard bales is also one of serious importance at this time, and should be worked out along the most practical lines.

I hope the bedding manufacturers may see the situation as I do, and get together and show our Government that they are as patriotic and loyal as any class of citizens, and have enlisted for conservation of labor and materials. Thereby we can do our bit, in a goodly measure, in assisting to win the war and placing the industry in a firm and more practical position to meet conditions that are bound to arise when peace is restored and trade and commerce will be our great aim and object.—Albert J. Logan, Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman of the War Service Committee of the National Association of Bedding Manufacturers, at meeting of the Beds and Bedding Section at the Rotary Convention in Kansas City, June, 1918.

—

Universal Military Training

ROTARY'S work in aid of the war is conspicuous. It is 100 per cent. loyal and it is thoroughly unselfish. As President of the Universal Military Training League, I have found American Rotary our best asset in developing sentiment and crystallizing it into action. Rotarians know how to get results and they get what they go after.

Now, boys, we shall win the war hands down, but there is another big question: "After the war, what?" The acid test will then come. "Peace has her victories, no less renowned than war." Can we win the victory of peace?

The war has brought Americans all together, working for a common end and a definite purpose—to win the war. Our citizenship must be kept together. The classes and masses must merge. Lines of cleavage must disappear. The great need is the spirit of Rotary. People must be taught to think in national and international terms and really learn that the good of all is essential to the happiness and welfare of the individual.

We Americans must Americanize the nation, the melting-pot must melt and transfuse the conglomerate of the various nationalities into real, patriotic, 100 per cent. Americans.

The most potent factor in this work is Universal Obligatory Military Training, which brings all classes together in their youth, the rich and poor, from country, town and city, of all nationalities, and gives them the training and discipline absolutely necessary to good health, good order, and good citizenship.

Military training will regenerate the manhood of America. It will give us stronger and better men for the future. It will reduce crime at least

WITNESS— MILK DEALERS

how parents will pay big prices for Grade "A" Milk for baby's sake.

Mostly, this milk represents cleanliness, extra care, and that is what

The
**Perfection
PULL CAP**

is—an outward sign of cleanliness and care on the part of the dealers.

The difference in price is almost negative. Can you afford not to reach out for new and better trade?

HAGERSTOWN CAP COMPANY

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT "H"

New York Office—1000 Childs Building
106-10 West 34th St.

"C & C"
(Cantrell & Cochrane)
Ginger Ale

The
Champagne
of Ireland



Over fifteen
centuries ago
St. Patrick's
Well in Dublin
was famous
throughout
Ireland.

Today the
waters of this
historic well are drunk the world over in "C & C"
Ginger Ale.

"C & C" has the life, the sparkle, the delicious
crispness of champagne, without the fire.

See that you have "C & C" at the Club weekly
luncheon and the monthly dinner and order in a dozen
of "C & C" for your home.

Made by CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Ltd.
(Established 1852)

DUBLIN & BELFAST

Agents for U.S.A., Messrs. Edward & John Burke,
Ltd., 616-620 West 46th St. NEW YORK.
who will give full information to Rotarians as
to nearest point from which to obtain supplies

James E. Morrison Co. Efficiency Engineers

Shop Organization
Factory Production
and
Manufacturing Costs

1162 Penobscot Bldg.
Detroit, Michigan

James J. Martindale, V. P., Rotarian

one-half, and to meet the after-the-war conditions, we must have health, strength, virility, and the patriotism of service.

Rotary is squarely on record in support of Universal Military Training. The U. S. Congress should pass a universal military training act immediately, to become effective as soon as it can be handled without interfering with the war program. It will not do to wait until after the war is over and a lot of new questions arise. It should be passed now.

Let every American Rotary Club get back of this proposition, following the suggestions of the resolutions past at the Kansas City Convention, and appoint a strong special committee to cooperate with us. Get your Congressmen lined up to support the immediate passage of a bill for Universal Military Training. It will do more to insure the future safety, success and happiness of our common country than any other single thing. Are you with us?—Howard H. Gross, *Rotary Club of Chicago, President Universal Military Training League.*

—

¿Que Puede Hacerse en Una Decada de Anos?

UNA década de años en la vida de una organización es un período de tiempo muy corto cuando los hombres que la componen carecen de entusiasmo e iniciativa; pero, si estos hombres son activos y laboriosos, entonces puede hacerse lo que hicieron y hacen los Rotarios Internacionales.

Hace sólamente trece abriles nació en la ciudad de Chicago una organización que hoy se llama Rotarismo y tuvo por padre a un abogado llamado Paul P. Harris.

Tenía la organización tres años de vida y los hombres que pertenecían a ella eran menos que los días comprendidos en un sólo año. Un elevado a la potencia que Ud. quiera eran todos los clubs que esta organización contaba; sin embargo, pasó una década de años y la organización que parecía ser estéril en los tres primeros años de su vida, tornóse en fecunda al cuarto y desde entonces multiplicó su prole (clubs) de manera tan asombrosa que según datos auténticos y verídicos, hallamos que el término medio de días transcurridos entre el nacimiento de uno y otro club Rotario, no pasa de ocho días, nueve horas, veintidos minutos, cuarenta y cinco segundos y una fracción de segundo según nos enseñan los siguientes guarismos: El número de días comprendidos en una década de años es 3650 y el número de clubs nacidos durante estos diez años es 435.

He dicho que el total de miembros afiliados al Rotarismo a los tres años de nacida la organización, no pasaba ni siguiera llegaba a tantos como días contamos en un sólo año del calendario, y hoy, el número de miembros que forman la organización acércease a 40,000, probando un aumento durante la última década de más de 36500, o sea un ingreso de *once hombres por cada día transcurrido*.

Este aumento tan asombroso y este progreso tan extraordinario no son las dos únicas cosas que merecen mencionarse en la adolescente vida del Rotarismo. Los varios acontecimientos y el admirable sistema de esta poderosa organización es algo que no le es posible pasar por alto al que escribe estas cuartillas para la creciente y simpática revista *THE ROTARIAN*.

En el año 1910 había ya en el ejército rotariano hombres que abrigaban grandes ideales y cuyos

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nombres no mencionaré porque son muchos y no quiero cometer el error de nombrar unos y omitir otros que quizás han desempeñado papel tan importante en el desarrollo de la organización.

Viendo estos Rotarios que los clubs se multiplicaban prodigiosamente, idearon celebrar una convención anual con la asistencia de representantes de todos los clubs Rotarios existentes. El año 1910 tuvo lugar la primera convención en la ciudad de Chicago y en la misma convención quedó formada la Asociación Nacional de Clubs Rotarios. El año 1912 la palabra Nacional fué reemplazada por la palabra Internacional porque en aquel entonces había ya clubs Rotarios en países extranjeros.

Al hablar de las convenciones de los Rotarios es menester anotar, aunque sea concisamente, el fin con que se celebran estas convenciones y lo que se trata en ellas. Los propósitos son varios e importantes y entre ellos hay uno que puede decirse que es más importante que todos los demás.—La concurrencia de Rotarios de diferentes ciudades y países en una ciudad previamente acordada por los directores de la Asociación, la familiaridad que reina durante los varios días de convención entre hombres que quizás se encuentran por primera vez, compartiendo pan de la misma hogaza, vino de la misma botella, asiento en el mismo escaño, cigarros del mismo paquete y candela del mismo fósforo, da resultados incomparablemente satisfactorios porque cada hombre conoce coasociados de todas ocupaciones, negocios, industrias y profesiones y al cabo de los días de convención retorna a su respectiva ciudad con cientos de amistades nuevas que pueden serle de gran estima y valor.

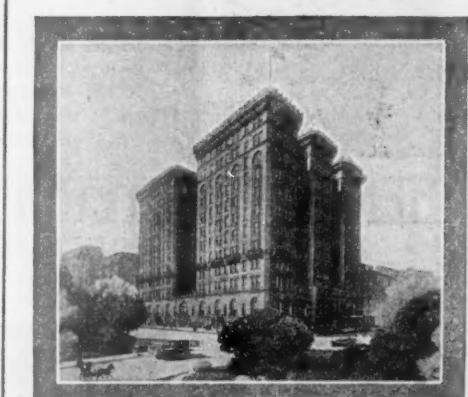
Las convenciones de los Rotarios son más importantes que las de ninguna otra organización existente, ¿por qué? Simplemente, porque en Rotarismo hay hombres de todos los negocios, todas las industrias, todas las profesiones, y cada vez que se reunen en convención no sólo tratan y discuten el desarrollo y mejoramiento de sus respectivos negocios y del comercio internacional, sino que establecen reglas y principios basados en la divina enseñanza que dice: "haz a los demás lo mismo que quisieras que ellos te hicieran."

La Convención de Kansas City

Estos nobles ideales y otros no menos importantes es lo que se ha tratado y discutido en las ocho convenciones celebradas de 1910 a 1917, ambos años incluidos; pero en la convención que los Rotarios celebraron en la ciudad de Kansas City, la semana del 24 de Junio, trató y discutió algo más importante y trascendental, porque, tratar de ayudar espiritual y materialmente a ganar la colossal guerra que amenaza la civilización, no cabe duda que es lo más importante que pudo tratarse en la convención del año presente cuando la libertad del mundo depende directamente en la fidelidad y patriotismo de los pueblos.

Si, de ésto se han dado cuenta los Rotarios Internacionales y para probar a sus respectivos gobiernos que practican los nobles ideales que predicen y defienden, acudieron a la convención de Kansas City 4500 patriotas usando la insignia del Rotarismo porque eran legítimos delegados de los 435 clubs Rotarios de Norteamérica y del Extranjero.

Con la autorización del Presidente Wilson y el aplauso del gobierno de la Gran Bretaña fueron los Rotarios a Kansas City para celebrar la convención más grande que jamás ha cele-



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brado ninguna otra organización con tan pocos años de vida como el Rotarismo.

Este acontecimiento que sucedió la última semana del último Junio, deja marcada una nueva época en la vida del Rotarismo, coloca el estandarte rotariano a una altura insuperable, y prueba al mundo que esta organización de hombres progresistas es algo que puede acertadamente llamarse; *una agrupación de exploradores que luchan y preparan el camino para las generaciones futuras porque aman a sus semejantes y desean su bien.* —Por Daniel Ledo.

Oil Schemes

IN THE last year, irrespective of previous periods, hundreds of unpatriotic, let alone dishonest, schemes have been set forth to trap the unknowing ones into investments in spurious oil stocks. There is not a city of any size in the United States in which oil stocks and advertisements do not appear in the newspapers, thru the mails, or thru solicitors. My own community (an oil area) is not exempt for I have had many people ask me about the oil investments that have been broached to them.

These get-rich-quick fellows have no part in the useful economy of the present time. Their sole object is to prey upon the cupidity of the small investor. The practical oil man can take a pencil and sit down and show you just how difficult it is to make a penny out of these mushroom oil companies that spring up in the night, full of elegant promise, but later full of vague excuse.

Good, legitimate oil stocks can hardly be purchased except thru the regular channels of the exchange. Moreover, the hazardous work of oil development, calling for large sums of money and a peculiar skill born of much experience, belongs absolutely to the real oil man. As a whole, the oil men do not appreciate the oil schemer in their midst. He tends to blight an honest and highly necessary business.

Misleading Promises

We cannot be misled by the promise of drilling wells. Suppose that a so-called oil development company with an attractive prospectus does agree to drill a well on stock at 10 to 50 cents a share and the well is started. It makes no difference to the promoters where it goes down; they will only spend 20 to 30 per cent of the income from stock sales and the balance is so-called "velvet." In this case it is one out of a thousand times that oil will be secured and even if secured they would be at a loss in developing the property as it should be handled.

Much effort is being made lately to sell such stocks among munition workers, factory hands and all that class of labor that is being called upon to do much for our Government. Increase wages have come to many in such proportion that they are able to save more than ever before in spite of the advanced cost of living. These people are approached with enticing words and are led to believe that fabulous dividends can be secured by investment in oil stocks.

Some of the schemes carry with them a co-operative or community plan of drilling where a certain acreage is subdivided into very small tracts and given with the stock in the form of deeds. A certain number of the deed holders then share in the results of the drilling of the wells but more often this is a mere bolster to the scheme and to the business man it is mere bunk.

There are known cases where the individual has been asked to tender his Liberty Bond or

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The Future

The future is unknown but must be provided for. The more distant future is vital, but is easily forgotten in the stress of the present with its all absorbing problem of winning the war.

And yet the more distant future is an imperative consideration. We must bend every effort to winning the war—but we must do it so that business power shall not suffer a collapse—during the war or after the war. The present demands concentration of industries—the future will demand diversification so that we may fill with peace products the ships which are now being rushed to completion to carry warriors and war products. Also, later to fill with commodities of peace the holes in the market which the disappearance of trade in war commodities will make.—Howard W. Dickinson, Vice-President, George Ballen Company, Inc.

War Stamps as payment for stocks. Our Government has issued a warning upon this kind of exchange and every effort should be made to stamp it out as thoroughly unpatriotic.

Safe and Patriotic Way

The only really safe and patriotic way of investment at this time is to put what you would otherwise place in uncertain oil stocks or any other doubtful venture, into War Savings Stamps or Liberty Bonds. They bring results as surely as the Government of the United States exists, and they, at least, give a fair chance for your money.

To save is to serve. Just as surely as we save a single nickel do we thereby release labor, services, and goods in some way that may be applied to the common weal. Now is the time to give undivided support to the needs of our Government and not to illegitimate commercial venture.

The demands of the time are such that all peoples are being urged to conserve and abandon all unnecessary usages that are termed luxuries and apply themselves out of the fulness of their patriotism and justice to only the absolute necessities of business and comfort.

With all the demand that is being made along these lines to save, not only food, fuel, clothing, etc., there is one just as important and that is money savings. The immensity of the scale of operations involved in the present war is calling into play all the financial resources of this great country of ours.

The evidence of the fairness of our Government in the prosecution of the war is express thus far in a cooperative plan of Liberty Loans and War Savings Certificates. People constantly are being urged to save their incomes and loan them for governmental use without any possible loss. This just as surely means that people are being urged not to be foolishly led into unwise investment of their money and income.

This then is the appeal of a Rotarian to all other Rotarians to spread this word of advice among the people generally. Employers tell it to your employees. Physicians and lawyers tell it to your patients and clients. Let Rotarians do this and they truly will be of service to the Government.—Raymond S. Blatchley, Rotary Club of Vincennes, Indiana.

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